

CAPTAIN FRAZIER SENDS DETAILS OF S.S. CHINA SEIZURE

Vessel Was Halted About
Ten Miles from Mouth
Of the Yangtsze

3 PROTESTS MADE
'We Wish to Prevent Re-
sistance on Part of The
Germans'

Full particulars of the seizure of Germans from the American steamer China were received yesterday from Mr. G. J. Petrucci, local agent of the China Mail line, from Captain Frazier, commander of the vessel. Captain Frazier protested to the British officer in command of the boarding party against the seizure and the way in which it was made. This protest with full particulars has been sent to the proper American authorities and will be forwarded with a full account of the affair to Washington.

The points made by Captain Frazier were:

The British officer had no right to board an American vessel with an armed force.

He protested against the removal of business men going from a neutral port to a neutral port, all of whom had passports showing that they were not military reservists.

He also protested at the holding up for 5 hours of an American vessel carrying United States mail.

Captain Frazier demanded an explanation from Lieutenant Steel who led the party from the British warship, for coming on board an American vessel with an armed party.

"We did that," said the lieutenant, "to prevent resistance on the part of the Germans."

The vessel that stopped the China was the former White Star liner Laurentic, now a British auxiliary cruiser. Lieutenant Steel is the same officer who boarded the Tenyo Maru on her last trip to Manila and took off eight Indians alleged to be rebels.

Halted Ten Miles Out

Captain Frazier's report said that the China left Woosung at 3 minutes past 8 on last Friday morning. At 11:25 the pilot left the steamer and at 11:49 the Laurentic was sighted. The China was then about 10 miles from the mouth of the river. The warship ran up the signal: "Stop instantly."

To back up the request, she fired two shots across the China's bows. The first was a blank and the second a solid projectile. The liner hove to and hoisted the American flag.

The party that put off from the Laurentic consisted of three officers and 19 men. Under Lieutenant Steel was an officer named Newberry. They with five men boarded the China. All of the men were heavily armed.

The passengers of the China were mustered on deck. Their passports and the ship's papers were carefully examined. When the examination was finished, the British took off 28 Germans, 8 Austrians and 2 Turks, a total of 38 passengers. They left one German who was a paralytic. The mail carried by the China was not molested.

The British officers told Captain Frazier that they had been waiting 15 days for the China. A wireless message—it is supposed, from Shanghai—told them of the German passengers on the steamer and when she sailed.

The Passengers Taken

Below is a full list of the passengers taken from the steamer:

Cabin
C. Breckner, Aus. Anton Gerl, Aus. A. Camerer, " W. Hinkle, Ger. Dr. W. Eyle, Ger. A. Plety, Aus. H. Fokkes, " W. F. Schuetter, G. Grotjahn, " Ger. Dr. R. Grimm, " E. Siemssen, " F. Weurth, Aus. F. Schiefer, " Second Class
A. Bach, Sr., Ger. A. Klein, German A. Bach, Jr., " K. Kraus, " W. Doering, " K. Krausch, " A. Frederick, " P. Meinke, " J. Gartz, " W. Piguilla, " A. Gerzler, " L. Roseck, " J. Glickman, Turk G. Streckfuss, "

(Continued on Page 2)

Kweichow Revolters Invade Hunan; Plunder Hwangchow And Chianyang; Join Tufcis

4,000 Yunnanese Reach Kweiyang; Out-of-Work
German Officer, Capt. Grote, Off to Trouble Area

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, February 25.—An official communiqué announces: A telegram from Chikiang, in Hunan, says that rebels from Kweichow have invaded Hunan from Tungjen.

It happened that there were not enough soldiers in Hunan and the reinforcements that arrived at Chikiang were small in number, further troops and guns being still en route.

The rebels, availing themselves of the fact that Hwangchow and Chianyang (? Kienyang) were unprotected, plundered these places.

The National Herald declares that the Yunnan forces under General Tsai Ao have been defeated at Chungking, which has had a very good effect on the situation in southern Szechuan.

The Asiatic Daily News reports:—On the 19th instant, a large band of Kweichow troops again attacked Chingting and Colonel Chang Peng-wu's companies under Captains Han Ching-yun and Li Mu-yuan fought and occupied Niu Mai-tang.

Early in the morning of the 20th the Kweichow forces again attacked and Major Huang Chen-chun's battalion fought against them up to 4 p.m. and killed several hundred of the enemy. The enemy left many rifles behind. The northern forces pursued the enemy and recaptured Chingting.

On the same day, Major Wei-tung's battalion attacked Matsui, fought five hours and recaptured Feng Nao-tao. They killed many of the enemy, occupied Matsui finally and captured over 80 rifles. Chingting is on the left of Kintinsin while Matsui is on the right of Kintinsin and both are on important roads to Kweichow.

Local Activity

The cruiser Halyuan has been ordered to carry cartridges and other munitions to Canton. The Shanghai arsenal is working day and night on the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Situation in Fukien

A report from Amoy states that over 2,000 Republicans or members of the "Society for Upholding the Republic" are in the city of Shangchow, planning to declare independence. They have sent circular letters to Amoy, Hinghua, Fuching, Yenping and other cities in Fukien province urging their fellow-provincials to join with them. General Li Hou-chi has despatched a regiment of Hunan soldiers to Amoy. Foochow is quiet. Southern Fukien is disturbed.

Extend Gen. Feng's Leave

According to the Asiatic Daily News, General Feng Kuo-chang will be granted a further leave of absence. The same paper declares that Chang Chien is at his home at Tungchow in Kiangsu. On the 23rd

Has Another Batch of Prisoners
To Send to Australia; New
Protective Laws

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, Feb. 24.—Speaking in the Legislative Council, today, the Governor, Sir Henry May, said that he would introduce a vote to cover the considerable expenditure involved in the removal of the interned German subjects to Australia, including equipping the ship carrying them, besides defraying the entire expenses of their maintenance in Australia and the preparation for their accommodation there. The Governor added that there was another batch of German prisoners now in the Colony and it was proposed that they should follow in the wake of their predecessors.

The Legislative Council passed the first reading of a Bill making it an offence for any person to possess a false passport and for any enemy subject to pass under an assumed name. The Bill also empowers the Governor in Council to intern any person suspected of acting or of being about to act in any manner prejudicial to the defence of the Colony, or to the public safety in any part of His Majesty's Dominions.

TO SUPPLEMENT V.C.

New Medal for Immediate Recognition of Bravery in Field

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 24.—His Majesty has directed the institution of a new medal for immediate recognition of bravery in the field.

Strong winds or a gale. The maximum temperature yesterday was 43.5 and the minimum 37.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 63.8 and 46.8.

The Weather

Amsterdam, February 23.—A gale has aggravated the floods and churches and houses have been wrecked at Nieuwendam and Buiksloot.

ASQUITH REJECTS SOCIALIST APPEAL FOR PEACE EFFORT

Declares Snowden's Opinion
Is Not That of General Public

FOES NOT WILLING
Hollweg's Feeler 'Colossal and Shameless
Audacity'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 23.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Philip Snowden, Labor Member for Blackburn, expressed his opinion that the time was ripe for a movement towards peace. He said that the German Socialist party solidly favored peace.

Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Liberal Member for Eland, supported Mr. Snowden.

Both speeches were received very coldly.

Mr. Asquith affirmed that neither Member spoke for the public. He doubted if they even represented their own constituents. Certainly they did not represent the democratic opinion of the country. The country was absolutely united.

The Premier added that he welcomed the admission of Mr. Snowden that the conditions of peace must secure the attainment of Britain's aim. Mr. Snowden's real contention was that there was a genuine desire for peace in Germany, but where was there evidence of such a desire?

The Premier referred bitterly to the statement made by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg that Germany was not an enemy of small nations. The German Chancellor's profession of willingness to welcome approaches from other quarters could only be described as colossal and shameless audacity, for he had supplemented his statement by saying that Germany had not shown herself an enemy of the small nations—Germany who had annihilated and devastated Belgium and who had done her best to annihilate and devastate Serbia, Montenegro and Poland.

Even the members of the German Socialist party, who had courageously maintained a most unpopular position, amounted to little in the case of a decisive vote against credits.

The Premier reaffirmed once more the famous statement made at the Guildhall banquet, in 1914: "We shall not sheathe the sword, which we have not lightly drawn, until Belgium—and, I would add, Serbia—recovers in full measure more than all she has sacrificed; until France has been adequately secured against the menace of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe have been placed on an unassailable foundation; until the military domination of Prussia has been fully and finally destroyed."

Mr. Asquith asked Mr. Trevelyan and Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg what could be clearer than that?

Mr. S. Walsh, Labor Member for Ince, said that, until Germany admitted her wrong-doings, it was premature to talk of overtures for peace.

Mr. Stanton assured the House that 95 per cent of the working classes were loyal to the Government.

The debate speedily collapsed and the discussion was closed.

The Appropriation Bill passed its second reading.

Floods in Holland Aggravated by Gale

In Further Catastrophe Houses
And Churches Wrecked At
Nieuwendam and Buiksloot

(Reuter's Service)

Amsterdam, February 23.—A gale has aggravated the floods and churches and houses have been wrecked at Nieuwendam and Buiksloot.

Greek Prince Wears Monocle Too



INT'L FILM SERVICE

Prince Andrew and members of his staff

Prince Andrew of Greece, who holds a high commission in the Greek army, like the Crown Prince of Germany wears a monocle. He is never seen without it. In this picture he is shown in his motor car with members of his staff, one of whom also wears the single eye-glass.

SIX MILES FRENCH DEFENCES PIERCED IN VERDUN ATTACK

Broken Through for Depth
Of 2 Miles; 3,000
Prisoners Taken

LOSSES ARE HUGE

French Ignore Holding Of
Ground; Say: 'Make
Germans Suffer'

RETAIN HAUMONT

7. Armies Hurled Against
Village Without Result;
Crush Offensive

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, February 24.—An official communiqué issued in Berlin yesterday claims that an attack north of Verdun, made on a front of six miles, penetrated nearly two miles. The communiqué also claims that 3,000 prisoners were taken, as well as quantities of war material.

The colossal struggle is swaying to and fro north of Verdun. Eminent French critics say that it is not altogether a question of holding mathematically every yard of ground, but of making the Germans suffer the maximum losses.

Tonight's Berlin communiqué is very brief. It claims the Germans have captured the villages of Brabant, Haumont and Samognex and the wooded district in the vicinity.

Paris, February 24.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: The German attack north of Verdun has developed, as foreseen, into a very important action, powerfully supported. The battle continued today, with growing intensity and was vigorously contested by our troops, who inflicted extremely high losses on the enemy.

Ceaseless Bombardment

The Germans maintained a ceaseless bombardment with heavy guns, to which we replied with equal violence, over an extended front of forty kilometers from Malancourt to in front of Etain.

The German infantry, in great numbers and belonging to seven different armies, made a succession of attacks during the day, between Brabant-sur-Meuse and Ornes. The enemy, despite all their efforts, were unable to dislodge us from the village of Haumont.

Our counter-attacks crushed the enemy's offensives in the Cours Wood, most of which we hold. The Germans, east of Cours Wood succeeded in penetrating Wavreille Wood, after a series of sanguinary attacks.

The enemy's assault north of Ornes, on our line at Herbebois, was stopped by our counter-attacks. There were no infantry actions on the left of the Meuse, or between Ornes and Fromez.

The enemy, yesterday evening, attacked south-west of Carsfard, in Alsace, and gained a footing in our advanced trenches, from which they could not be dislodged by a counter-attack.

Our artillery made several breaches in the enemy's trenches in front of Steenstraete, in Belgium and wrecked their defences on Vaucle Plateau, north of the Aisne.

Evacuate Brabant-sur-Meuse

The communiqué this afternoon stated: Northward of Verdun, fighting continued throughout the night, with the same intensity, on the right bank of the Meuse, to the southward of Ornes. In consequence of the violence of the bombardment against our advanced position at Brabant-sur-Meuse, we evacuated the village, under cover of darkness and the flanking fire of our batteries on the left bank of the Meuse.

A German attack against Samognex was repulsed. A German brigade again attacked Bois-des-Caures and again captured a part of the wood, of which we hold the southern salient. All their offensive against Beaumont failed to dislodge us. We dominate the ravine southward of Herbebois. Retreating move-

Pohl, Kaiser's Late Navy Chief, Is Dead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, February 23.—An official communiqué states that Admiral von Pohl, late Commander-in-Chief of the High Seas Fleet, has died in Berlin.

ments, ordered for the purpose of preventing useless losses, were carried out in perfect order.

The Germans, who advanced only with difficulty and at the cost of heavy sacrifices, were unable to break our front at any point. There was a continuous bombardment between Ornes and Fromez.

The Germans in Lorraine gained a footing in an advanced post, but were immediately ejected.

A French aeroplane squadron dropped 45 large bombs on the Metzablon station and gas-works. A great fire was immediately observed.

Heaps of German Corpses

A later message said: The enemy, north of Verdun, continued, with undiminished intensity, to bombard our front from the Meuse to south of Fromez. They multiplied their furious attacks between the right bank of the Meuse and Ornes, leaving heaps of corpses, without succeeding in breaking our front.

We carried back our line on both wings to behind Samogneux and south of Ornes respectively. Our artillery replied ceaselessly to the enemy's bombardment.

London, February 24.—General Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday: There was artillery activity in the neighborhood of La Bassée canal and north and east of Ypres. The enemy's positions were considerably damaged.

On our extreme left, we shelled some enemy working parties. Last night, in grenade-fighting in a crater, we dispersed a party of enemy grenadiers.

Today's report said: We sprang a mine opposite Hulluch, last night and occupied the crater. Today, an artillery duel about Bac-St-Maur ended in our favor.

Our artillery successfully bombarded some hostile works, near Frelinghien, on the Ypres-Comines canal and east of Boesinghe.

Captain Frazier Sends Details

(Continued from Page 1)

K. Goeddecke, Ger. A. Schroeder, L. Mehl, Turk A. Schwartz, I. Haas, Austrian K. Tolkmit, B. Hauer, Ger. R. Weber, J. Janssen, P. Zednick, Aus. R. Klein.

Advices from Nagasaki say that Mr. Grotjahn had originally come from Kobe to Nagasaki to board the vessel. He learned that the China was late and fearing that he might be seized in Japan he came to Shanghai and got on board. He fell into the hands of the enemy with the others.

Twenty Germans and one Austrian left Nagasaki on the China for San Francisco. Most of these were missionaries who have been deported from the South Sea Islands occupied by Japan.

The Laurentic is owned by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company Limited (White Star Line) and prior to the war was engaged in the trans-Atlantic trade. She is of 14,892 tons gross register and was built in 1892. She has a speed of seventeen knots.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamokura M. Feb. 26

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Matsuyama M. Feb. 29

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Feb. 29

For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamokura M. Feb. 26

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 12

Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. Mar. 17

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Mar. 20

For Europe, via Suez:—

Per M.M. s.s. Atlantique. Mar. 1

Per P. and O. s.s. Nankin Mar. 5

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 5

Per M.M. s.s. Amazona... Mar. 15

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left San Francisco on February 5, was due at Yokohama on February 22, and is due to arrive here on or about February 28, per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Mar.

The English mail of January 27 is due at Hongkong on February 28 and here on March 2. Expected to leave Hongkong on the 29th instant, per P. and O. s.s. Novara.

The French mail of January 23 was due at Hongkong on February 22 and is due to arrive here on the 28th instant at 5 p.m. Expected to leave Hongkong today, February 26, per M.M. s.s. Amazona.

IF YOU KNOW

Your Kitchen is tiled and well-equipped and is kept spotlessly clean, you eat your food with a greater relish and you enjoy better health than those living in ordinary houses with the usual poorly-equipped, fly-ridden pantry and kitchen.

See some of the Realty Houses just completed and get a glimpse of happiness.

China Realty Company, Ltd.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

AN ELUSIVE STREET LAMP

There was a heavy sea running on Yunnan Road for the lonely wayfarer. Although the said wayfarer was illuminated even as a ballroom chandelier, the light was all within him and he felt the need of a guiding lamp outside. Besides he thought it might be just as well to embrace some friendly lamp post for a few minutes and rest his wobbling knees from the strain of the combers that were rolling along the pavement.

So the wayfarer made for the nearest lamp post. The thing eluded him. He made a dive for it and the post started off rapidly down the street. The celebrant was hurt—he was cut to the quick.

"Never," said he, "have I been so treated by a lamp post. From my youth up I have been good to lamp posts. I have embraced them—yes. But always in a friendly spirit. In my dealings with lamp posts I have looked them straight in the eye and talked to man to man. Never have I been so treated. Never!" And with that he shed a bitter tear.



Having brushed this damp sign of weakness hastily away, he decided to be a man about it. He would overtake the lamp post. To prove his reviving manhood he thumped his chest—and knocked himself into an ash barrel. Having parted from the ash barrel with some difficulty he took out after the lamp post which was just turning a distant corner.

It had never appeared to him (such, we are told, are the nefarious actions of strong drink) that there was anything unusual in the lamp running: It was quite in keeping with the houses that wobbled as he passed as though they were of rubber. But the Chinese constable down the way saw things differently.

"Halt!" he said to the lamp.

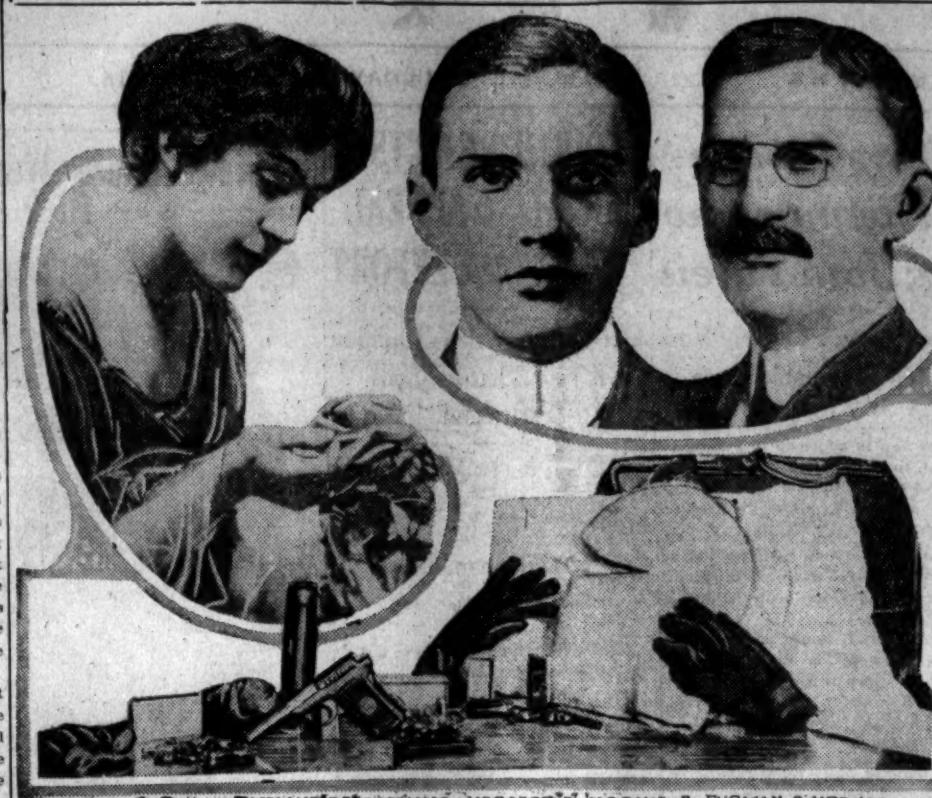
The lamp evidently misunderstood because instead of halting it reduced its speed. Thereat the constable gave chase and finally overtook it.

"Halt, I see" said the constable as he did so.

What he saw was Wong Ah-nyil and Wong Ah-sung. They had stolen a goat, of the billy persuasion, which he had hobbled in a vacant lot near his home. Other witnesses said that was correct, so Kuh was given a week's imprisonment. Chang promised, as he went out, that he would guard his goat more religiously in the future.

From which even the rest of us could draw a lesson. For verily we should guard our goats as a sacred and precious trust. Selah!

Principal Figures in Remarkable Chicago Murder Plot



Chicago, January 20.—Report is said to have recognized pictures of Herbert D. Updike and the girl as a couple who is being held in jail at Oak Park, after an alleged confession of a plan to murder their father, mother and sister in order to obtain their father's fortune, is married to Nelly de Ossone, cabaret singer and dancer. Officials at Crown Point, Ind., are

of the Duma are arriving in Petrograd for the coming session. The parties held their meeting in order to designate the main orators and to decide upon the attitude to be taken towards the Government.

The members of the progressive block rescinded their former resolution to elaborate all reforms desired by the block and decided to only demand a Cabinet consisting of men who enjoy the country's confidence. The new declaration of the progressive block will be elaborated by the leader of the Cadet party, Miljukov and the leader of the left wing of the

Nationalists who belong to the block, Shulgin.

The right wing of the progressive block of the Progressive party suggested that the demand for a parliamentary government, with responsible Ministers. When this was declined by the majority of the block, the Progressives demanded that they be allowed to state their standpoint immediately after the block's declaration had been read.

The block meeting, however, decided that it should be left to the senior committee to name the main orators. The right wing of the Nationalists decided that their party will state

their standpoint only after the hearing of the block's declaration.

The Labor party and the Socialists decided that they will name their program only if the Government permits the publishing of the Duma's decrees by the newspapers. Otherwise, both parties will merely submit the Government to the sharpest criticism.

Reports from Salzburg state that the victims of the snow-slide accident were buried in a most solemn manner, in a collective tomb at Bischofshofen, where they were brought in sledges.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, on March 1 will inaugurate a new kitchen for persons who fell into need by the war. The

papers comment with satisfaction upon this proof of American sympathy.

Reports from Sofia state that American physicians, Cornelius Webster, Dr. Tonat, Robert Parsons, George Logan and Dr. Paters, who are giving service in Lady Park's hospital in Ushia, directed a letter to the Bulgarian press in which they refute the calumnies spread by Dr. Schliens against the Bulgarian troops, expressing deep regret that an American spread such calumnies against a country where he could move freely. The physicians named further stated that, until now, they have not received a single proof of the atrocities ascribed to the Bulgarians.



The sleek, healthy cows that give the milk from which

Carnation Cream

is made, drink clear, pure, sparkling water from the mountains of the North Pacific Coast.

The tins are hermetically sealed to ensure the wholesomeness of their contents. Besides absolute purity and richness, the flavor of the Cream cannot be excelled.

Best for the Table
Best for Cooking

Sold by all dealers

The Robert Dollar Co.

Agents

Union Building, corner of Bond and Canton Road.



THE CHINA PRESS

'Is printed on paper bought from
The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Succrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co.'

No. 6, Kiangse Road

The Last Day, Ladies!

A New Shipment of Goods

Has Arrived



In Alsace, Germans Conquer 700 Meters To a Depth of 400

Greatly Damage French Trenches at Souchez; Airmen Also Successful

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official German telegram—Headquarters, February 23.—Western theater.—The blasting east of Souchez, near the trenches conquered by the Germans on February 21, considerably damaged the French positions. The number of prisoners taken at this place has increased to 11 officers and 348 men. Three machine-guns were taken.

The artillery duels on the heights of the Meuse are continuing with unlesioned force. East of the Meuse, the Germans attacked the French positions between Consenvoye and Azannes, which the enemy for one and a half years had fortified with all means in order to influence the German lines of communication in the northern theater of war.

The German attack, on a front of 10 kilometers, advanced 8 kilometers deep. Besides considerable losses of dead and wounded, the enemy lost more than 3,000 prisoners and numerous not yet surveyable war materials.

In Upper Alsace, the Germans made an attack west of Heidweiler, con-

quering the enemy's position of 700 meters on a depth of 400 meters.

About 80 prisoners were taken.

In numerous air fights beyond the enemy's front, the German air-craft had the upper hand.

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram—Vienna, February 23.—Russian attacks against the advanced positions north-west of Tarnopol, mentioned several times in former reports, have been repulsed.

Italian theater.—On the Isonzo front, the artillery duels are continuing. Large fires were observed behind the enemy's lines.

Balkan theater.—The enemy have been driven back from their advanced position south-east of Durazzo.

Berlin, February 23.—The Deutsche Ueberseedienst reports: The members

Mrs. H. F. Arthur begs to announce that during to-day only she will display at the ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

A Fine Assortment Of

SUMMER PETTICOATS, SUMMER MORNING GOWNS AND MORNING BLOUSES (Washable), Crepe de Chine CORSET COVERS, MOTOR CAPS, KNITTED COATS, Etc., Etc., also SILK EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, UNDERWEAR, STOCKINGS, NEGLIGEES, KIMONOS, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR LADIES' USE.



Mr. H. F. Arthur will be pleased to take orders for Men's Shirts, Sleeping Suits, Underwear, etc.

Arthur and Bond

THE MAKERS OF SHIRTS
YOKOHAMA



Many of Germans Now Fear Nation's Nerve Cannot Stand Strain Of 3 Years More War

Confident of Success in the Field, but Dubious About Whether People at Home Can Avoid Collapse; 'Where Will We Get Men for Our Industries?' they Ask; 'If All the Men Go To The Front Business Will Be Ruined'

All Berlin Turns From 'Gaiety to Solemn Resignation to Terrible Losses—Mourning Women Are Everywhere—'I Too Will Soon Mourn,' Says One Wife as Ill Husband Returns To Front with Heart Weakened

By Gustav C. Roeder

New York, January 17.—A great change has come over Berlin. Eight months ago you could scarcely notice while on a visit to the capital that Germany was engaged in war and that she and her people were fighting for their existence. True you noticed a lot of soldiers, many wounded and some crippled for life, but the city itself, and the people, appeared to all outward indications as if nothing unusual was transpiring. The citizens looked indifferent. What a difference today! The Berlin people seem to have changed completely. Last spring they appeared a happy lot, with no cares to worry them, certainly not so far as outer appearances were concerned. Today you find only a solemn people—people who appear to and who do realize what this war means to Germany and her millions. They are no longer the happy-go-lucky and carefree crowd. They are stern, severely so. They are no longer a smiling crowd. They are very, very solemn indeed.

It is not that they fear for the outcome of the war. On the contrary, they appear to be more convinced than ever that Germany cannot lose this war. They believe that she will come out victorious. They feel that victory is theirs already. But at the same time they have come to look upon the entire situation in the most serious manner imaginable. They know that the longer the war lasts the more lives must be sacrificed. They realize, too, that many industries must suffer, and that fortunes will be swept away if this war should last for many more years to come. They are no longer of the opinion that peace is to come to them in the near future.

Resigned to Terrible Losses

You can read it in their faces. You can hear it in their voices; you notice it as you listen to their conversations; you observe it as you enter the department stores; you see it as you visit the small shopkeeper. You notice it when you go to the banks and even at the crowded playhouses. It produces a sort of creepy feeling. You hear of nothing but deaths and still more deaths; of crippled and wounded and of men whom the war has condemned to end their lives in darkness.

How long will the war last, you ask? Nobody seems to know. They don't seem to care, and that appears the strangest part of it all. All they know is that they must win in the end, and that to accomplish this they must be ready to sacrifice all—every life, if necessary. They say they will gladly do it.

"And do you notice any great change in Germany as you travel about, as compared with what you saw last spring?" I have been asked repeatedly. A high official at the

CAMERAS REPAIRED

Expert workmanship, quick service.

Burr 2 Broadway

The Star Garage Co. ★

125, Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

Medieval Castle Now Seat Of Baron Astor



William Waldorf Astor, the ex-patriated American who was given Hever Castle in Kent, which he purchased some time ago and which he has completely restored to its original condition. Hever Hall is one

of the best examples of medieval architecture in England. The old moat surrounding the castle, the drawbridge and the port holes in the towers have all been preserved.

down to be more economical than ever before. They eat much less today than they did a year ago. And, of course, they buy fewer food supplies. They are in training, one would think, so that the field service might not be as strenuous in the beginning.

The Kaiser has said that Germans must reduce their stomachs by cutting down their rations not only in food but also in drink. And they try their best to do it. They eat more substantial food now than they did before. They drink less beer and wine and the majority have dropped brandy and schnapps altogether. During the entire time I was in Germany not only in Berlin but throughout the empire, I did not meet or see a man or woman who was under the influence of liquor, not even in the slightest degree.

Sometimes it would appear in Berlin today as if everybody were in mourning. And this applies particularly to the women. No matter where you go, in public places of amusement, in cafes or in the streets, you are bound to run into some one dressed in black.

In the beginning of the war the authorities tried to impress the people whose relatives had died in battle that they should not go into mourning, certainly not as far as garments are concerned. But this was one order or suggestion to which the home people did not take. They insisted that they would wear black when necessary. It seemed as if some were only too proud to show that one of their relatives had sacrificed his life for the honor and glory of Kaiser and Fatherland.

Cafes Are Filled Nightly

If this war lasts three more years as some seem to think, you hear it stated repeatedly, "We won't be able to stand it."

The people believe that the strain upon their nervous system will be so great that they must collapse under it. They do not mean to give you the impression that they fear for defeat on the field of battle. They do not; but they feel that they cannot stand this strain which such a war places upon them.

"Where will we get the men from to continue our work at home?" you hear them ask when they are told that the general outlook for peace is not a good one, that it may be three years before the end of the war is in sight. "Our business will go to ruin. We need men. If they all go to the front we don't know how we will be able to make out."

But there are still other indications that the Berlin people are looking upon the war in a more serious vein now than they did early in the spring of 1915. People have settled

were conducted in a most expensive manner. The women who frequent such resorts were of the best dressed to be found anywhere. These were the places where only wine was sold.

Not one of these places is open today. All were closed on account of the war. Not that there are not men enough in the Empire who could still help to make these resorts profitable ones, but when the war came and the military were placed in supreme command of city affairs, among the first orders given was that relating to the closing of the all night places. And they won't open again while the war lasts.

Dancing is prohibited during war time, not only in Berlin but all over Germany. Still no one complains.

These all-night resorts made Friedrichstrasse, in Berlin, one of the most frequented streets. It was the highway for flashily gowned women. You could see more winking of eyes on Friedrichstrasse than in any other part of the city.

Walk along Friedrichstrasse today, day or night, and you won't find one of the old habitues. All have disappeared. Most of them have left town entirely, while many others are locked up in prison, not undergoing punishment, but merely detained by the police. They are employed working for the soldiers in the trenches. And, as one police official assured me, "they never were so contented before in all their lives."

Who but Germans would have thought of such a transformation!

Iron Money in Circulation

Just now they are circulating iron money in Berlin. It is legal tender, but thus far has appeared only in five-pfennig pieces. Almost all the old nickel five-pfennig pieces have been sent to Poland and other newly conquered territory, where the Germans want to get the natives accustomed to German money.

In order not to use up the supply of nickel, a good deal of which is used for war purposes in connection with the manufacture of certain kinds of ammunition, the iron money has been coined and substituted for the old pieces.

Of the latter there are some where soldiers and sailors in uniform are not admitted. There are places where women are admitted unaccompanied by male escorts. This does not mean that these particular places are of a disorderly character.

For years and years Berlin has been known as one of the liveliest and in many respects freest cities in Germany, even in Europe. "Berlin bei Nacht!" (Berlin at Night!) is an old saying which means that Berlin never sleeps.

There used to be a large number of dancing resorts in Berlin. They

half salary to their former employees. This continues until the end of the war. This money is usually paid direct to the families at home.

automobiles, but just now the rubber is nearly all in the hands of the Government.

Hotels Also Crowded

All these overnight millionaires are flocking to Berlin. It is Berlin that sets the fashion, although not so much attention is paid to finery just now. They all want to live at the finest and most expensive hotels. The price is secondary. As a result of this sudden wealth the hotels, and especially those of the better class, are overcrowded. The Adlon, where royalty stops when in Berlin on a visit, is so jammed that the management is compelled to turn people away every night. The expensive and exclusive dining halls are doing a land office business. The most expensive wines have been brought forth again.

Everybody wants to have afternoon tea. The lobby of the Adlon, where 5 o'clock tea is served, reminds one of a fair ground. This surely does not look like war. Of course there are soldiers and officers of the highest rank in plenty. Every

(Continued on Page 4)

Silberman's

beg to notify the public that they have opened their spacious new premises at

No. 1 B, BROADWAY,

(Opposite the Astor House)

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores

THE CARLSBERG BREWERIES

Copenhagen—Denmark

THE MODEL BREWERY OF EUROPE

HIGHEST AWARDS EVERYWHERE

Purveyors to the Danish Court and the

English Parliament

SOLE IMPORTERS

East Asiatic Company, Ltd.

2, Canton Road.

Telephone 432.



"Gold Band" CIGARETTES

Should demand the consideration of every logical smoker

REASON ONE

Because the finest crops of Virginia leaf the American Tobacco fields produce are enclosed within its white coats of vegetable tissue

Westminster
Tobacco Co. Ltd. London.



Electric Cooking



The Ideal Method.

The Electric Oven, being free from the fumes of combustion does not require to be ventilated, therefore food cooked in it retains its flavor, the natural gases from cooked meat are not carried away through flues but retained in the oven. A clear, uniform heat is maintained which has the effect of closing up the surface of meat or poultry, thus preventing loss by evaporation.

Electric cookers are hired out by the:

Municipal Electricity Department
Showrooms:—471-2, Nanking Road and A1297 Broadway.
Tel. No. 8460.

GERMANS WANT FREE DISCUSSION OF WAR

Strict Censorship Attacked By All Parties In Reichstag
EVEN GOETHE DELETED

Time To Consider Nation's Aims In the Conflict, Says Socialist

Berlin, January 12.—The debate on the censorship is being continued vigorously in the Budget Committee of the Reichstag.

The present system of controlling the home press and the news service to foreign countries is being energetically attacked by representatives of all parties, who are virtually unanimous in demanding greater liberty to discuss question of internal politics.

All insist that the German people has shown itself cool headed, mature and patriotic enough to be permitted to look the situation in the face and form its own judgment on events and on the nation's problems.

Attack Political Censorship

So far as can be judged from the reports of the committee proceedings appearing in the press, virtually no criticism is directed against the workings of the purely military censorship. The Deputies apparently are convinced that the military authorities are the best judges of what may and may not be published without danger to the country. The attack is leveled against the political features of the censorship.

The authorities, apparently acting with the idea of supporting and encouraging the "burgfrieden," or political truce, among the parties, have gradually been bringing contentious topics of the most varying nature under the operations of the censorship. Goethe's Verses Deleted

Speakers complained that the censors had intruded into fields which had not the slightest connection with the military or foreign political interests of the empire. They complained too of the censors arbitrary measures and their lack of understanding for the problem of newspaper publishing. Even Goethe has fallen under the ban of the censor, who has stricken out quotations from the great German poet.

A representative of the Centre, who opened today's discussion, urged the military authorities to be liberal in readmitting foreign and German correspondents to the front in the interests of Germany herself. The great victories of the Servian campaign, for example, had not been appreciated abroad, particularly in America, he declared, owing to the failure to permit correspondents to follow the operations.

A socialist speaker favored everything which would assist in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, but he declared that suppression of public opinion by the censor did not contribute to this end, but the reverse.

Police Overstepping Powers

Harmful publication of military information must, of course, be carefully supervised, he said, and in this he willingly would trust unreservedly the judgment of the military authorities. He objected, when the police endeavored to force through, under the guise of war measures, policies which they had been vainly attempting to introduce before the war, such as police control of private meeting or prohibition of dancing.

This socialist speaker expressed belief that the time had come when discussion of the aims of the war could be permitted with advantage both at home and abroad. A great deal of nonsense would naturally appear, he admitted, and immature writers would probably continue to discuss the size of the roast before the rabbit was bagged, but he considered that the advantages of discussion outweighed these minor objections.

The censorship acted one-sidedly and permitted the publication of the objects of the war, according to the desire of the great industrial leagues, but did not permit answer thereto; passed attacks upon the Executive Committee of the Socialists, but suppressed the committee's rejoinders.

Other speakers related incidents of arbitrary and excessive actions of the censorship, mentioning, for example, an attempt to extend the censorship to the official bulletin of the Berlin municipality because the municipality ventured in the interests of the food supply of the metropolis to criticize certain measures of the Prussian Administration. The newspapers, they said, had ever been controlled by private individuals, who did not desire a discussion of certain interests in the press.

A National Liberal speaker lamented that the press had been forbidden to mention that crowds had gathered in front of the butter stores and other developments in the food situation. This gave the hostile press abroad an opportunity to circulate exaggerated accounts of alleged disorders, to encourage the people of hostile nations to continue the war.

It would do no harm, he said, if the press were permitted to let Americans know that the German nation could not be provoked with impunity.

The National Liberals, Progressives and Socialists all introduced resolutions aiming at mitigation of the censorship. The Radicals asked the Imperial Chancellor to permit discussion of questions of business and internal politics.

The Liberal asked that papers be punished only after a preliminary warning with an explanation of reasons. The Socialists demanded that newspapers be suppressed only with the consent of the Chancellor in each particular case.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



SHINYO PASSENGERS SEARCHED AT FRISCO

\$1,000,000 Opium Smuggling Plot in Orient Recently Is Reported

San Francisco, January 26.—Two smartly gowned women were stripped by women inspector and searched aboard the Shinyo Maru on the arrival here yesterday because of reports reaching the Federal authorities that they had been involved in an attempt to smuggle opium into Chinese ports. The shipment was worth \$300,000 in Hongkong and would have brought \$1,000,000 here.

The women are Mrs. Ethel Readen, 37, widow of a captain in the British army and a native of New York; and Mme. Emelie Declaré of Paris, said to be the wife of a man high in French official life.

Edmund Walter Hickrath, claiming to be a diamond merchant of London and the Rand, accompanied the women, and was also subjected to search by inspectors and to a lengthy examination by Justus S. Wardell, surveyor of the port.

No contraband found

No contraband drugs were found upon the trio.

All three vigorously protested their innocence and said they were the victims of an opium ring extending from London to the China coast. Hickrath declared that British police authorities in Hongkong were in league with this ring and that he intended to have the arrest and trial of himself and the woman in the Chinese port made the subject of an investigation by Parliament when he returned to London.

From the cable, advices received here yesterday by the Federal authorities, the luggage of the trio was filled with 900 pounds of opium when they reached Hongkong on the Mishima Maru, December 2. Thomas Clarence Horne, valet of Hickrath, the Federal authorities were also informed, had been arrested in Shanghai, November 20, and found to have nearly 900 pounds of opium.

Imposition Is Claimed

Horne was taken to testify against Hickrath and the two women after their arrest in Hongkong, but left for London before their trial was concluded. Hickrath and the women succeeded in having the charges dismissed against them in the Magistrate's Court at Hongkong on the representations that they had been imposed upon and did not know what was in the trunk seized by the customs men.

Said They Were Films

Hickrath said at the St. Francis last night that he left London in November to buy diamonds in the Orient and became a fellow passenger of the two women whom he has known a long time.

Just before leaving London, he said, a commercial traveler named Sidney Cohan asked Mrs. Readen to allow him to include some boxes containing moving picture films among her trunks, and deliver them to a friend in China.

She consented, according to Hickrath, and knew nothing about the eight trunks containing the opium.

£500 Opium Fine

London, January 25.—At Bow-street, Sidney Cohan, twenty-nine, an American citizen, described as a cinematograph agent, of Duke-street, St. James's; Harlow Fibert Robinson, also an American, who described himself as a valet, and Thomas Clarence Horne, twenty-seven, a valet, were charged, on remand, with breaking the Royal proclamation prohibiting the export of opium.

The prisoners all pleaded guilty, and the magistrate ordered Cohan to pay a fine of £500, or in default two months' imprisonment; Robinson £200, or two months'; and Horne £100, or two months'. An application for time to pay was refused.

In a statement to the court, Cohan said:

"I did not know it was against the law, but I know different now. I am a respectable man, and have good financial prospects in America."

SWEDEN AGAIN HITS BACK AT GT. BRITAIN

Bars Wood Pulp Exportation Action May Raise The Price of Paper

London, January 21.—Information has been received from Stockholm that a decree prohibiting the exportation of wood pulp from Sweden will go into effect today. This action is regarded as another measure of reprisal on the part of the Swedish Government against Great Britain for the seizure by the latter of parcel post packages for Sweden.

If the decree is enforced a great increase in the price of paper in England will result. A member of a prominent firm of paper makers said that almost nine-tenths of the wood pulp used in the country comes from Norway and Sweden.

The Daily Mail predicts that the decree will increase the cost of paper, although Great Britain is well supplied with wood pulp from Canada, Newfoundland and elsewhere.

"It may be necessary," the newspaper says, "to raise the price or reduce the size of newspapers."

In the debate on the proposed blockade Sir Edward Grey is expected to make an important speech. The Government will probably accept the motion to be moved by Arthur Shirley Benn, Conservative member for Plymouth, and seconded by Leslie Frederic Scott, Conservative member for Liverpool Exchange, urging the Government to enforce as effective a blockade as possible.

The passing of this motion by the Commons will strengthen the hands of the Government in its new policy. This may be broadly defined as a regular blockade and contraband policy pursued jointly by Great Britain and her allies.

Debate on Blockade Next Week

A question in the House of Commons as to how much longer the British navy was to be crippled in the enforcement of its blockade by the Foreign Office drew forth a sharp reply from Sir Edward Grey, who stated that free opportunity would be given for the discussion of the entire blockade policy next week.

The question was asked by Rowland Hunt, Unionist member for the Ludlow division of Shropshire. He wanted to know "whether the Foreign Office has been aware of the state of things demonstrated by the American trade statistics, and if so can the Foreign Minister say how much longer our

navy is to be crippled by the Foreign Office, the war prolonged and many more thousands of men sacrificed."

Sir Edward Grey replied: "I understand this question is to be discussed next week. I must, however, say that the statement and question are grossly unfair and entirely misrepresent the facts. I will reserve any further statement until the discussion next week."

Wednesday of next week has been set for a general debate on the blockade of Germany by the British fleet in the House.

The statement referred to and criticized by the Foreign Secretary was understood to be the one recently cabled to London by the Washington correspondent of a morning newspaper. This gave comparative figures of United States exports to neutral countries bordering on Germany in an ever changing panorama.

You see the old Kommerzien Rath, Adler and his son, and their manager, Herr Kretschmar, gazing upon it all in bewilderment. They are almost frantic because they can not accommodate all their old customers who have been coming to them in Berlin for years.

The young men and women who formerly sold newspapers in the streets of Berlin have disappeared. The men have been called to their regiments, while the girls have taken employment in stores in place of the clerks who have joined the army.

Today you see only old gray haired and gray whiskered men selling newspapers, also very old women. The French Government, it is rumored, following the departure of the French Premier, Aristide Briand, and his Ministers who attended the war council here yesterday, is not entirely willing to endorse the blockade because it would be done with care and consideration for the rights and feelings of neutrals.

In the debate on the proposed blockade Sir Edward Grey is expected to make an important speech. The Government will probably accept the motion to be moved by Arthur Shirley Benn, Conservative member for Plymouth, and seconded by Leslie Frederic Scott, Conservative member for Liverpool Exchange, urging the Government to enforce as effective a blockade as possible.

The passing of this motion by the Commons will strengthen the hands of the Government in its new policy. This may be broadly defined as a regular blockade and contraband policy pursued jointly by Great Britain and her allies.

Debate on Blockade Next Week

A question in the House of Commons as to how much longer the British navy was to be crippled in the enforcement of its blockade by the Foreign Office drew forth a sharp reply from Sir Edward Grey, who stated that free opportunity would be given for the discussion of the entire blockade policy next week.

The question was asked by Rowland Hunt, Unionist member for the Ludlow division of Shropshire. He wanted to know "whether the Foreign Office has been aware of the state of things demonstrated by the American trade statistics, and if so can the Foreign Minister say how much longer our

Many of Germans Fear Nation's Nerve

(Continued from Page 3)

one seems to be a hero, for all wear the Iron Cross.

There are ever so many Austrian officers in their handsome uniforms. There are the military representatives of Turkey and Bulgaria, all admired, and there are the members of the Diplomatic Corps. It is an ever changing panorama.

Wednesday of next week has been set for a general debate on the blockade of Germany by the British fleet in the House.

The statement referred to and criticized by the Foreign Secretary was understood to be the one recently cabled to London by the Washington correspondent of a morning newspaper. This gave comparative figures of United States exports to neutral countries bordering on Germany in an ever changing panorama.

You see the old Kommerzien Rath, Adler and his son, and their manager, Herr Kretschmar, gazing upon it all in bewilderment. They are almost frantic because they can not accommodate all their old customers who have been coming to them in Berlin for years.

The young men and women who formerly sold newspapers in the streets of Berlin have disappeared. The men have been called to their regiments, while the girls have taken employment in stores in place of the clerks who have joined the army.

Today you see only old gray haired and gray whiskered men selling newspapers, also very old women. The French Government, it is rumored, following the departure of the French Premier, Aristide Briand, and his Ministers who attended the war council here yesterday, is not entirely willing to endorse the blockade because it would be done with care and consideration for the rights and feelings of neutrals.

In the debate on the proposed blockade Sir Edward Grey is expected to make an important speech. The Government will probably accept the motion to be moved by Arthur Shirley Benn, Conservative member for Plymouth, and seconded by Leslie Frederic Scott, Conservative member for Liverpool Exchange, urging the Government to enforce as effective a blockade as possible.

The passing of this motion by the Commons will strengthen the hands of the Government in its new policy. This may be broadly defined as a regular blockade and contraband policy pursued jointly by Great Britain and her allies.

Debate on Blockade Next Week

A question in the House of Commons as to how much longer the British navy was to be crippled in the enforcement of its blockade by the Foreign Office drew forth a sharp reply from Sir Edward Grey, who stated that free opportunity would be given for the discussion of the entire blockade policy next week.

The question was asked by Rowland Hunt, Unionist member for the Ludlow division of Shropshire. He wanted to know "whether the Foreign Office has been aware of the state of things demonstrated by the American trade statistics, and if so can the Foreign Minister say how much longer our

soldiers, and members of the royal family occupied front seats.

Mme. Blanche Corelli, who years ago was at the head of the Corelli Opera Company in the United States, presided at the piano and accompanied all the artists, many of whom had been her pupils in her conservatory of music. With Mme. Corelli were her daughter, Miss Olga Corelli, a young coloratura with a charming voice, and Miss Viertel, a young Polish girl with a phenomenal voice.

At the United States Embassy. But he cannot take his opera scores along. The censor won't let him.

At the Foreign Office they tell Mr. Amberg to leave his scores for inspection. They do not guarantee, however, that he will ever be permitted to take them out of Germany, since the present military regulations will not permit any one to take written or printed matter across the border.

"And such wonderful music," almost cried Mr. Amberg. "If I only

were back with it at Forty-second Street and Broadway."

There is a scarcity of taxicabs in Berlin just now. All the old horse cabs have come into use again. And such horses! They look as if they would drop from sheer exhaustion almost any minute.

Berlin practically swarms with soldiers. It reminds one more of a military camp than a capital city. Soldiers are everywhere. Almost all appear in field gray uniforms. All the officers wear fur lined coats. Everybody carries side arms. Many, too, appear in the streets in full marching order.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.
The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynies, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them wilfully with narcotics. Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Physicians Recommend Castoria.

"Your preparation known as Castoria I have used for years in children's complaints and I have found nothing better."

JOHN J. LEPPA, M. D., Cleveland, Ohio.

"For several years I recommended your Castoria and shall always continue to do so, as it has invariably produced beneficial results."

EDWIN F. PARDELL, M. D., New York City.

"Your Castoria is a meritorious household remedy. It is a purely vegetable and acts as a mild cathartic. Above all, it does no harm, which is more than can be said of the great majority of children's remedies."

VICTOR H. COFFMAN, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

**- - Sporting - -
- - News - -**

Shanghai Revolver Club

The February Revolver Competition will close on Tuesday evening February 29th.

Revolver enthusiasts will be pleased to know that the "Shanghai Ladies' Revolver Team" has been formed and that the first of the series of matches will be held in March. As team shooting is a very interesting sport, the results will be awaited with interest.

Today's Football

St. Xavier's College Annual Match for the "Past and Present Shield"

The above match will be played at the Hongkew Park today. Kick-off at 2.45 p.m. The following are the teams:

Past:—Ed. J. Bretfeld, F. England, P. Oliveros, A. Meyer, C. Encarnacion, J. Remedios, A. Gutierrez, L. Encarnacion, J. Goulius, (Capt.), A. Aguilar and H. Dawe.

Present:—H. Garry, Favacho, H. Favacho, A. Almeida, V. Elliot, V. Xavier, J. Gutierrez, L. Xavier (Capt.), F. Gutierrez, G. Silva and P. Xavier.

Referee:—Mr. G. Norris.

LEAGUE—DIVISION II

Hanbury School v. Customs

The following will represent the Hanbury School in their match with the Customs at Hongkew Park:—

Madar; Turner and Wittsack; Smith, Kabelitz and S. Emaadden; Quincey, Gifford, Petterson, Hayward and T. Emaadden.

Reserves:—A. J. Maitland, R. Maitland and Jones.

Customs team:—H. P. Evans; E. Bradley and E. Schneider; C. J. Roe, W. Nash and W. F. Galvin (Capt.); T. Smeeden, G. J. Dickson, R. S. Smith, M. Hayes and H. Anderson.

Reserves:—F. Baker and G. B. Storres.

Match Postponed

In consequence of the S.V.C. funeral parade called for today, in honor of the late General Samoyloff, the football match between "A" Company and the Shanghai Scottish is postponed until further notice.

Basket Ball

Last night's basketball games brought out a big crowd. The Buglers went under to "B" Co. and Socony, who did such good work last Monday, were easily defeated by the S.V.C. The following are the results:—

B' Co. (24) Buglers (12)

Baskets from floor by "B" Co.:—Meville 2, Geldert 6, Moore 2, Focken 2, Meville 4, Focken 4, Melville 4.

Baskets from floor by Buglers:—Sanft 2, Canavarro 2, Mitchell 2, and Ollerdesen 6.

S. V. C. (26) Socony (24)

Baskets from floor by S. V. C.:—Crocker 6, Morrison 6, Crocker 2, Morrison 2, Crocker 4, Anderson 2, Crocker 4.

Baskets from floor by Socony:—Pennwitt 2, Hykes 2, Pennwitt 2, Hykes 2, Pennwitt 2, Hykes 6, Rasmussen 2, Hykes 2, Rasmussen 2, Hykes 2.

SINO-JAPAN BANK

According to Tokio despatches to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese), the bills of the Sino-Japanese Bank and the Bank of Manchuria and Mongolia have passed the House of Representatives, but in the House of Peers it is considered that it is not opportune to establish these banks until the situation in China is improved and the diplomatic relations with China become better. The special committee has not met on the bills as yet and it is feared that the bills will not be discussed during the present session of the Imperial Diet.

**Manchester Chamber
Free Traders Resign**

**When Memorandum Is Rejected,
Thirty Out of Thirty-three
Directors Leave**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 23.—Thirty out of the thirty-three directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce are resigning in consequence of the recent vote against their memorandum in favor of free trade.

TSAR IMPRESSES PEOPLE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 23.—The Russian people have been deeply impressed by the Tsar's first visit to the Duma, which is a testimony of the Imperial acceptance of parliamentary institutions and evidence of the close unity existing between the Tsar and the people.

**Man of the Hour
In Wrestling World**



Joe Stecher

New York, Jan. 26.—The eyes of the wrestling world are now centered on Joe Stecher, the "Nebraska Farmer Lad," who has come east in an attempt to substantiate his claims to the catch-as-catch-can wrestling championship.

A match has already been arranged between Stecher and Wladek Zbyszko, the star of the International Wrestling Tournament now in progress here. Other matches are to be arranged later. Although Stecher comes here in the wake of a great reputation, little first-hand information is obtainable about him even from men who have opposed him on the canvas mat.

Charlie Cutler, ex-champion, who was thrown by Stecher in a match at Omaha, Neb., last Fourth of July, writes:

"Although I have wrestled Stecher, I really know very little about him. I have seen him only twice and haven't spoken more than a dozen words to him. To other fellows, as well as myself, who have met him he is as much of a mystery as the "Masked Marvel." None of us know exactly what happened after meeting him."

Stecher's strong point is his powerful scissors hold. It is said that he can burst a bag of wheat with his legs.

**MESSAGES IN BOTTLE
TELL ZEPPELIN'S FATE**

**Airship Is Sinking and Crew
Drowning' Says Com-
mander of L.19**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Stockholm, February 24.—The yacht Stella has picked up a bottle near Gothenburg, which contained two letters from the commander of the Zeppelin L 19 to his family. A third says that the Zeppelin is a hundred yards above the sea, her motors have broken down and they expect her to drop into the sea and a fourth states that the airship is sinking and the crew drowning.

**Lord Derby Accepts
Control of Aviation**

**Britain Establishes Joint Com-
mittee of Naval and Mil-
itary Air Services**

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith announced that Lord Derby has accepted the chairmanship of a joint naval and military committee of air-services, without remuneration.

Neatly Caught

Ferdinand had two accomplishments—he could make love and use the telephone.

One day he was combining the two; and, as the message had to go through two exchanges, he suspected that he was talking to three girls instead of one.

Therefore, just as his conversation had reached the most interesting point, he suddenly called:

Stop listening, please, exchange! Instantly came two voices in angry response.

"I'm not!" they said.

When The Belgians Return Home

**By Egbert Hans
(Belgian Journalist, Recently with
King Albert's Army)**

If it were possible to personify the role of a nation, one might say that the glory with which Belgium has covered herself and the homage paid to her by the civilized world would make up for all she has suffered. As it is, however, those Belgians who are left feel too much the loss of their brothers, fallen in greater proportion than the soldiers of any other nation, to attribute to themselves, or enjoy, a fame obtained at such great sacrifice. Our pride is in those heroes who in the days of Liege made Belgium what she is today and will be long as the history of this war is told, the champion of honor.

It has been said and written in all languages that Belgium has been the revelation of the war to the world, whereas before her territory was hardly known. In the same way, although it sounds almost paradoxical, Belgium has surprised herself in her magnificent display of patriotism, in the sacrifice of her very existence for a cause which in this century of materialism was likely to be called fictitious and out of date.

No Belgian was aware of the spirit of patriotic independence which a commercial ideal and successful and strenuous competition with other nations could not kill. There was very little display of patriotism in Belgium and the most important reason was the origin of Belgium and her history for the last eighty years.

It must be remembered that Belgium had existed only since 1830, when it was created as a result of international politics.

From the point of view of the great powers of Europe who made up the family of such a geographic and political condition, would offer the least danger to each, this settlement may have seemed satisfactory, but very little notice was taken of the many factors which menaced the life of the new nation—2,000,000 Walloons, of the Latin race, speaking French, were ordered to live with 5,000,000 Flemings, of a Teutonic race, speaking Flemish, and the Flemings, who were the educated people spoke French. It happened often that the Government nominated a Judge or other official who ignored the Flemish language in a Flemish center and naturally discontent was felt.

It was, however, a long time before the Flemish movement began. Industry and commerce developed in great proportion and the prospects from a material point of view were so bright that to this nation which had suffered so long through the different wars fought on her fields, all questions of race, language and rights were lost in the struggle for riches or prosperity, all the more, for these struggles were crowned with success.

The Flemish movement was born. Among the poor Flemings self-made men had made their way in different branches of life. Their eyes were opened to the magnificent history of the Flemish race which now was reduced to an inferior position within their own borders, and they opened the eyes of their fellows. In the meantime Leopold II. had succeeded his father, and it was during his reign that for the first time the question of language menaced the peace of Belgium.

The Flemish movement was created in small proportions, but to him who knew the people it was plain that it would grow and grow and—win. The Flemish movement was originally a movement without any ill-feeling against the Walloons. The demands were equal rights for the Flemish language in every way. There came, however, a change from the start, and soon two parties were formed, all this being not a little complicated by political questions. There was good will on both sides, but there were fanatics also and severe troubles arose.

King Leopold II. made little effort to reconcile the enemies. He was a great King—too great a King for Belgium, which was too small a country to bear such a King.

It is easy to understand that all this severely compromised the patriotic spirit of Belgium. Flemings and Walloons isolated themselves more and more. It was said, "There are Flemings and Walloons, but there are no Belgians," and almost everybody believed it was true.

There was, however, a commercial Belgium, which began and made its way to the world markets. But while Belgium was winning the admiration of the whole world, there was an amazing proportion of Belgians who could not read or write.

There was no law to compel children to attend school or to keep them out of factories until they were old enough.

Something changed in Belgium when King Albert ascended the throne. In the first place he had won the hearts of Belgian men and women, and especially of the poor for whom he did so much. "The rich and great can take care of themselves," he once said, and poor fathers and mothers blessed him for the reforms of which they felt the benefit. When King Albert and Queen Elisabeth took possession of the royal palace, feeling of love was born between King and people which had never existed before.

At that time the question of language was reached a determining point and all those who were anxious for the union of Belgium put all their hope in the new King. How would he act when faced by this problem?

King Albert always did the right thing, whether it concerned the merest trifles or the most important affair of State. I remember the day when for the first time he was to open Parliament and to pronounce his first "discours du trone." Flemings and Walloons asked in their anxiety, "which language will he use?"

Never had Flemish words been heard from the throne. King Albert spoke his discourse both in French and Flemish and immediately took up that impartial position which he has always maintained.

Sometimes I have feared that the

Fleming or Walloon might lose the characteristics which are his charm, but no. Once the work is done the thoughts return to Belgium and the desire to go back grows stronger. The Belgians will always remain Belgians, but when they return they will have added to their own abilities much that will enable them to make a new and even more beautiful Belgium.

On the ruins to which they return they will build more than merely a house to shelter them; they will build a "home" such as was never known in Belgium, the "home" which is the strength of England and many more great countries. It will be a great day when the sun rises again for the first time over a free Belgium. From all parts of the world Belgians will come. Their first thought will be to visit the graves of their fallen brothers, to whom Belgium owes all, and then the new Belgium will be made on such foundations as never were laid for any country.

News Brevities

The first concert to be given by Mme. Van Brandt, the famous Russian soprano, is to take place tonight at the Lyceum Theater. The program, which is published in another column, includes a solo by the famous singer, who is to be assisted by the band under Professor Hirsch. That we are the allies of France and England, not by our own choice, but thereto compelled by Germany. That it is which makes the role of Belgium sublime.

And now has passed the second New Year's Day which Belgians have spent in exile, under German domination or in the trenches. These have been written for Belgians in England, or in the trenches, but none of them regret what Belgium has done, whatever be their thoughts, disappointments or hopes. It is only human that reflections should follow the spontaneously with which Belgium has acted, that questions should arise, questions of what might have been, if Belgian had acted otherwise. And when we want an answer to these questions, we think again of King Albert and his brother, along the Yser, and then we know that there is only one answer: "He did right." We know well that King Albert and his few men cannot decide the fate of Belgium as it is today, no more than that Belgian soldiers could keep the Germans back, but the great principle is the same in both cases, the principle of honor, right and justice. For this principle Belgians stand in the trenches, others suffer under German domination, and others suffer exile. This is the truth which will be cordially welcomed. Prior to the meeting the Museum with Chinese exhibits will be open to the public. A few very valuable exhibits, only lately brought in, will interest the lovers of Chinese art.

His Excellency the American Minister and Mrs. Reinsch held a reception yesterday evening to members of the American community on the occasion of Washington's Birthday. Among the visitors were Mr. David S. Rose, Consul of Milwaukee, and Mrs. Rose. The latter, who is a talented operatic singer, delighted the company with the "Star-Spangled Banner," "Dixie" and other patriotic American airs.—*Peking Gazette*.

A claim for \$112.20, with \$17.50 costs, was allowed by the British Supreme Court, yesterday, in the suit of A. S. Watson and Co. against Mrs. A. Allison for goods supplied. The defendant did not appear.

The Anglo-Chinese Cook Book, which is being sold in the interest of British war funds, is now on the press and will be ready about March 12. Blank subscription forms are being widely circulated. The books are in two volumes, one English and the other Chinese. Care was taken to make the translation so simple that it could be easily understood by any Chinese cook. The volumes contain more than 1,000 recipes in English and Chinese, the reference between the two books being by means of numbers. The entire proceeds of the sale of the books will be given to the various war funds during the continuation of the war and thereafter to local charities. The first issue is limited to 1,000 English and 1,500 Chinese copies. Price \$6.00.

Tomorrow being the day fixed as the Universal Day of Prayer for Students, it will be observed by the Sunday Service League at the Martyrs' Memorial Hall. Miss Ruth Paxton, Student Secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association, will be the chief speaker, while Dr. Fong F. Sec. will represent the World's Students Christian Federation, of which Dr. John R. Mott is the General Secretary. The service will take place at 5 p.m. sharp.

Shanghai Irishmen, there is an additional reason why you should turn up in force at the annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Society to be held Monday, 5.30 p.m. There recently arrived in Shanghai Mr. K. Bagdon, an artist on the real old-style Irish pipes, which he certainly does know how to play and he is going to give a turn during the meeting. This gentleman will be a welcome acquisition to local concert talent, for he is as good on the Highland pipes as the Irish, knows all the national dances of both countries and others as well.

Sometimes I have feared that the

Ford
THE UNIVERSAL CAR

which is giving satisfaction to more than 900,000 owners, has a record for utility and economy that is worthy of your attention. Two and two make four—there wouldn't be so many Ford cars if they didn't give such splendid service. On sale—all models in stock—at Markt Garage, 89-91 Rue Montauban.



LUX

LUX and a LADDIE!

LUX is just the thing for washing a growing lad's woolen clothing. Sweaters, Jerseys, Flannels—all look best and wear longest when washed with Lux.

It really is, in every way, an ideal preparation for universal use in the home. It is just as good for washing a lady's evening gown as it is for keeping a man's sporting kit clean and unshrunken. Garments washed with Lux look well—WEAR WELL—give free play and comfort to the body.

**WON'T SHRINK
WOOLLENS.**

LEVER BROTHERS (CHINA) LIMITED, 4, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

**In Candies,
Demand the Best**

Get Sullivan's

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11, Nanking Road.

For paper of any kind

See
"The EKMAN Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
Sucrs. to OLOF WIJK & Co."
No. 6, Kiangse Road

**NORTH CHINA
DAILY MAIL.**

(

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED
HOME OFFICE, Ford Building, Wilmington,
Delaware, U. S. A.

Address all Communications to
THE CHINA PRESS

Publication Office Canton and Kiangse Rd., Shanghai
Editorial Offices—Canton and Kiangse Rd., Shanghai
New York Office—...World Building
Washington Bureau—Metropolitan Bank Building
Boston Office—...10 Friedrichstrasse
Tokyo Bureau—...Japan Advertiser Building

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year, ...Mo. \$25.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY four Months ...7.50
SUNDAY, per Year ...7.00

Mailed to Outports, 50 cents per month, or
Mo. \$6.00 per year extra.

Mailed to foreign countries the cost of postage
will be added.

Street Sales—Daily 10 cents per copy; Sunday
20 cents per copy.

Entered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission
with "special marks" privileges in China.

Entered as second-class mail matter at U. S.
Postal Department, Washington, D. C.

Entered as a newspaper at the Japanese P. O.

Telephone—1422 Business Office.

1422 Editorial Department.

Teleg. Address—NAPTHES SHANGHAI

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Anti-cyclone in northern China. Strong
winds or gale of the north
quadrant along the north coast.
Strong winter monsoon in the
south.

MARRIAGE

DILLON-PERCEBOIS: On Febr.
ary 5th, at St. Andrew's Cathedral,
Singapore, by the Rev. Archdeacon F.
G. Swindell, Bishop, Percival Dillon
of Jin Seng Estate, Bagan, Seraf,
Perak, F. M. S., youngest son of
William H. Dillon, Plymouth,
England, to Cecile Norah, youngest
daughter of Monsieur D. Percebois,
Swatow, and Mrs. Kewley (nee
Percebois), Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 26, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

The Triumph of Conscription
(New York Times)

ON the first reading of the Com-
pulsory Service Bill in the
House of Commons the anti-con-
scriptionists, who had been boasting
that they would have 200 votes, got
105, more than half of them from
Irish Nationalists. The motion to
reject the bill was supported by a
beggarly minority of 39, and there
was no division on the second reading.
Under the stress of an imperious
national necessity the British have
abandoned their long tenaciously held
tradition of voluntary military service.
The right of the State to compel its
citizens of military age to defend it
is elementary and unquestionable, a peculiarity or
crotch of the English character
especially has made the exercise of
that right seem most difficult and
unlikely. Who would have believed
a few months ago that a measure of
conscription could be accepted so
easily, almost unanimously?

There has been tremendous thunder-
ing in the index. There have been
vapors of revolution. The nation
has waked up at last. Obstreperous
members have heard from their con-
stituencies. The popular feeling
could not be resisted. The great
majority against conscription in the
Labor Congress was doubted from the
first. It had a padded appear-
ance.

Colonel John Ward, an old Tommy Atkins, told the House last week
that the vote misrepresented the
opinions of the trade unions, one-
third to one-half of whose members
he said, were already in the trenches
or getting ready to go there. He took
the patriotic attitude of a steady op-
ponent of conscription who had never
foreseen the unparalleled perilous
situation which makes British
theories yield to the hard facts of this
war. More than half the Labor mem-
bers took the same view. Now, to
enable the recalcitrants to save their
face, Mr. Asquith makes the formal
concession that military shall not be
an instrument of industrial conscrip-
tion.

The Labor leaders' opposition on
this ground was hardly sincere.
The seceding Labor members of the
Cabinet came back, temporarily at
least. The turn-about of the Irish
Nationalists ought to stimulate
recruiting in Ireland, to which the
bill does not apply. Sir John
Simon, who made a great moral
demonstration by resigning the
Home Office, must be surprised by
his loneliness. Conscription was
going to imperil national unity,
and here is the nation substantially
a unit for it.

The vote of the South Wales
Miners' Conference against con-
scription was

APPRECIATING THE
POTATO

By Frederic J. Haskin

THE Irish potato, like the prophet,
has not been without honor save
in its own country. It gets its name
because it saved the Irish from famine.
The French recently erected a monu-
ment to Antoine Augustin Parmentier,
the man who introduced it into
that country. It is most widely ap-
preciated in Germany where potato
meal is just now an important factor in
the empire's war economics.

In America, where it originated, the
potato is, of course, widely used, but
almost as much is wasted as is eaten.
Owing to its large content of water,
it is not profitable to ship raw
potatoes far. Practically all of the
other potato-eating countries have
invented methods of converting it into
meal which is used for bread-making
and stock food. In Germany potato
meal has been a staple for a century.

Now this country is beginning to
follow suit. The homely spud,
long neglected, is being pushed into the
spotlight of science. Ways to dry it
and dessicate it and pulverize it, so
that it may be preserved indefinitely
and shipped to the ends of the earth,
are being devised. Its varieties are
being multiplied so that there will be
one suited to every section of the
country. New ways of cooking it are
constantly coming to the fore. We
now have potato meal, potato bread,
potato muffins and potato pudding. It
looks as though the potato was deter-
mined to masquerade in every dish on
the bill of fare.

The climax of the potato's glory
will be reached in a few weeks when
the department of agriculture will
hold an extensive potato show in one
of its new buildings. Here will be
placed on exhibition all the different
varieties of potatoes which the govern-
ment experts have succeeded in pro-
ducing, together with full data upon
the conditions of climate and soil to
which they are adapted. If there is
any sort of a potato which you can
raise in your backyard or on your
farm, go to the government potato
show and you will find it there.

The department of agriculture is
now observing and studying the
potato from many angles. On its
experimental farm at Arlington it has
erected a plant for drying potatoes
and grinding them into meal for stock
food. So far the experiment has not
been a complete success. The ap-
paratus for doing this work will be
worth many millions to American
agriculture. From 10 to 20 per cent
of the American potato crop is wasted
every year because it is not good
enough for table uses and there is no
means of preserving it for stock food
or converting it into flour.

The problem in this country is to
produce the stock meal cheaply
enough so that the farmer can sell it
at a profit. The government experts
believe that the producer would get
about twenty cents a bushel for
potatoes which were ultimately used
in that form. This price would not
make it profitable to cultivate them in
many sections of the country for use
as stock food alone. It would, how-
ever, make it possible for the farmer
to get something for his culls, and by
sorting more thoroughly, to put a
higher grade of potato on the market
for table use.

There is one commercial organiza-
tion in this country which has for its
object the manufacture of potato meal.
This concern is experimenting with

scription and the talk of a strike if
the bill passed seem a belated con-
tinuance of a policy which the
majority of trade unions have given
up. The maneuvering of Labor
leaders often seems unreasonable.
The miners have been taught to
believe that they would be subject
to industrial conscription. Mr.
Asquith's disavowal should unde-
ceive them.

The 650,000 unmarried "slack-
ers" who were deaf to Lord
Derby's call have notice. Mr.
Arthur Henderson, the returning
President of the Board of Trade, told
the House in behalf of Lord
Kitchener and the General Staff
that all the available men of the
650,000 were needed at once as
well as the unmarried men enrolled
and the married men waiting to be
called under the Derby plan. Eng-
land will make every man do his
duty. To her allies and her
enemies this resolution to use
every pound of force she possesses
in the war proves that, for all her
tardiness, blunders, failures, disas-
ters, she is bound to fight to the
last trench. She's got the ships,
she's got the money, and now she's
got the men.

The Thrush Wobbled

A woman named Thrush was
charged at North London police-
court recently with drunkenness.
The Magistrate: Did she wobble?
The Constable: She wobbled.

The Searchlight

Sailing Through The Canal

ONE of the effects of the Panama Canal is to increase the traffic of
sailing vessels by diminishing the amount of time required for their
trips. The barkentine, John C. Meyer, sailing a few weeks ago from
San Francisco with a cargo of lumber for Quebec, saved fifty days
as compared with the former route around Cape Horn.

It had been feared that the canal was not well adapted to the use
of sailing vessels but this has been proved a mistake. The Bell and
The Daylight, the two largest sailing vessels afloat, have made several
trips through the canal with cargoes for the Orient.

The Canal Commission has become so impressed with the amount of
sailing vessel traffic that it has arranged with the Navy Department
to have provided a complete equipment of the newest hydrographic
charts. These have been placed in stations at each end of the canal
where they can be consulted by sailing captains free of charge. The
latest weather bulletins will also indicate to them the storms likely to
be encountered in their voyages.

A Veteran Volunteer

Man of 76 at the Front

The following despatch has been
received from the correspondent of the
British press with the French Army:

We were at lunch in a quiet little
town ten miles behind the French
lines. One of our party, who had
just returned from the trenches, had
not put in an appearance. We waited
for him, and when he at last came
he remarked: "I am sorry to be late
but I have just found something
extraordinary in this old *Journal
Officiel*. It is anything but usual
to find interesting reading in the
official gazette of the Republic, but we
had to admit that the paragraph
under the heading of "Mentioned in
Despatches," which he showed us was
certainly extraordinary:

Corporal Surrugue (Charles), No.
9131, Company, 6th Regiment of
Engineers, veteran of 1870, Knight of
the Legion of Honor, volunteered for
the duration of the war at the age of
76, asked to be sent to the front as a
sapper, shares without any sign of
physical weakness all the work
carried on by his company, both by
day and by night, under the enemy's
fire; a most conscientious soldier, and
a model to his younger comrades of
discipline, energy, and keenness.

The French are almost as enthusiastic
about potato eaters as the Germans.
Parmentier, who introduced the potato
into France, was captured by the
Prussians in 1750. At that time the
potato had recently been introduced
into Europe from Peru, and it was
being extensively cultivated in Germany.
After the war was over, France was
impoverished and offered

price for the discovery of a new
vegetable that would serve as a suitable
food-stuff. Parmentier, recollecting
the succulent tubers he had eaten in
Prussia, brought forward the potato,
and a large field was planted
with them under the direction of the
government. A guard of soldiers was
placed around the young potato plants,
and this greatly excited the curiosity
of the peasants. When the potatoes
got ripe they crept through the lines
of sentries at night and gathered the
strange vegetables, which no doubt
tasted all the sweater for being both
new and stolen. So the potato quickly
became popular in France and potato
bread is a staple there as well as in
Germany.

The French are almost as enthusiastic
about potato eaters as the Germans.
Parmentier, who introduced the potato
into France, was captured by the
Prussians in 1750. At that time the
potato had recently been introduced
into Europe from Peru, and it was
being extensively cultivated in Germany.
After the war was over, France was
impoverished and offered

price for the discovery of a new
vegetable that would serve as a suitable
food-stuff. Parmentier, recollecting
the succulent tubers he had eaten in
Prussia, brought forward the potato,
and a large field was planted
with them under the direction of the
government. A guard of soldiers was
placed around the young potato plants,
and this greatly excited the curiosity
of the peasants. When the potatoes
got ripe they crept through the lines
of sentries at night and gathered the
strange vegetables, which no doubt
tasted all the sweater for being both
new and stolen. So the potato quickly
became popular in France and potato
bread is a staple there as well as in
Germany.

We asked a sturdy sapper whether
he knew where Corporal Surrugue
was. "He may be here now," he said,
and began a series of inquiries at the
doors of the ruined houses near by.
But the corporal was not there; he
was at work—no one was quite sure
where, but they thought it was in a
quarry. The whereabouts of the
quarry seemed indefinite but we determined
that, if it were possible, to run it to earth.

Our search took a long time; it
marked no quarries at all in that
neighborhood and we had almost
given it up, after wandering for an
hour through pathless wood, when
suddenly we came across a small man
with a white beard, with a pickaxe over
his shoulder. "He is a sapper," said
one of the officers, "and a corporal.
Perhaps it is Surrugue himself." The
officer proved to be right. At first the
corporal seemed overpowered at the
thought that anyone was looking for
him. However, when we asked him
what he was doing, he led us to an underground
shelter through the roof of which
drops of water were falling profusely.
There the corporal, in the simplest and
most modest way, gave us a brief
account of his life. With his pointed
beard and white moustache and fresh
complexion, he looked as active as a
man of forty.

Work as a sapper

In private life, he told us, he is a
civil engineer, and regularly walks
many miles to superintend the
construction and upkeep of light railways
in his district. A twenty miles walk
is mere child's play to him. For twelve
years before the war he was the
mayor in his native town of Auxerre,
the capital of the Department of the
Yonne, and a place of over 17,000
inhabitants. He was not a little proud
of having drawn the plans of the
Armes-Etaples branch railway in 1872.

I am requested by La Vicomtesse de
la Panouse on behalf of the French
Ambassador and the whole Comite de
l'Amicale de la France. London, January 25, 1916.
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir.—We have received today,
by the courtesy of the British Red
Cross, a cheque for £88.15.8 being a
donation from your Club to the funds of
the French Red Cross.

I am requested by La Vicomtesse de
la Panouse on behalf of the French
Ambassador and the whole Comite de
l'Amicale de la France. London, January 25, 1916.
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir.—We have received today,
by the courtesy of the British Red
Cross, a cheque for £88.15.8 being a
donation from your Club to the funds of
the French Red Cross.

I am requested by La Vicomtesse de
la Panouse on behalf of the French
Ambassador and the whole Comite de
l'Amicale de la France. London, January 25, 1916.
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club,
Shanghai.

I am requested by La Vicomtesse de
la Panouse on behalf of the French
Ambassador and the whole Comite de
l'Amicale de la France. London, January 25, 1916.
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club,
Shanghai.

I am requested by La Vicomtesse de
la Panouse on behalf of the French
Ambassador and the whole Comite de
l'Amicale de la France. London, January 25, 1916.
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club,
Shanghai.

My War Time Trip To London Town

Homeward Bound (Continued)

By Domino

WE got into Europe on a Friday.

The crossing of the Urals was
intensely interesting. From the car-
riage window you could see the line
heading round hill after hill in its
ascent. The whole country was

no organ—was beautiful. The grand
old plain song tones seemed to float
sympathetically into all parts of the
artistic building.

From the time you leave the Urals

until you get to Petrograd the scenery
calls for no remarks at all unless it is
summed up in the woods' being deadly

uninteresting and the capital is there-
fore eagerly looked for. We arrived

14 hours late and at 2 a.m. on a Sun-
day morning. On my way back I had

to spend nearly 5 days there and
conditions must form the subject of
another chat later. Up to this point

travelling was simple but our troubles
began after leaving the Finland

station (Petrograd) for our run to the

head of the gulf of Bothnia. Customs
and passports were much in evidence

before we had got an hour on the
journey. Everyone had to get out

of the train, open luggage, subject it
to the unkindest treatment, then
retire to a room where all kinds of
questions had to be answered on
special forms and there wait until
called for. When your name was
sounded you went into another room
to find yourself facing Russian officers
on all sides. You were asked to render
up all gold—they gave you paper
money in return—and show all corre-
spondence.

The beauty of this part was only
beaten by the scenery between
Christiania and Bergen. On this
twelve hour Norwegian run every
delight that the eye could desire was

gratified. High hills covered with
woods and snow, frozen lakes with the
prettiest little cottages dotted by the
shores, waterfalls, at places dashing
their tresses on to a frozen river, or
with huge hanging icicles threatening
the ravine below—all combined to
prove Norway's claim to be "the most
picturesque little country in Europe."

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



Some of our Specialities:

Neuchatel white wine
Quina vermouth
Swiss kirschwasser
Gentiane suisse de Jura

Gruyere cream cheese

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

THE SWISS HOUSE

1, Nanking Road

Telephone 218



This Mark is a sure Sign of Quality.

It stands for Experience,
Facility and Ability relating to
Varnish and Paint, and it is placed
on all the specialities of
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark
Manufacture.

Large stocks kept in China
by the Branch Houses of actual Manufacturers

2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai
Alexandria Building, Hongkong

F. C. BANHAM,
Manager in the Far East.

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

The Story of the Emerald

By Garrett P. Serviss

A CORRESPONDENT asks where emeralds originally came from; whether they are next in hardness to the diamond, and which are the most valuable.

The ancients obtained their emeralds mainly from Upper Egypt, along the western borders of the Red Sea. But since the discovery of America the principal source of fine emeralds has been at Muzo, near Bogota, in the Republic of Colombia, where a mine has been worked for the last three centuries.

Emeralds do not rank next to the diamond in hardness, that place of honor being taken by sapphires. They may dispute the third place with topaz, but they are more certainly ranked fourth, coming between quartz and topaz. It is usual to reckon the hardness of minerals on



a scale of 10. The diamond stands at the top, with 10 points; the sapphire is credited with 9 points, the topaz with 8, the emerald with 7½ to 8, and quartz with 7.

The characteristic color of emeralds is brilliant, vivid green. The shades vary somewhat, but only an expert can select among them. The emerald is a variety of the mineral called beryl, whose transparent specimens are also valued as gems. It is a silicate of aluminum combining with the rare element glucinium beryllium.

The colors of beryl are green, blue, yellow, white, and reddish. The peculiar rich green of the emerald is due to the presence of a small amount of oxide of chromium. Emeralds, on account of the rarity of the best specimens, are often sold at prices as high as those of diamonds of equal or even greater size.

There is a bluish-green variety of the beryl known as aquamarine, a gem of much less value than the emerald, which is found in many places, including Maine, New Hampshire, North Carolina, and Colorado. Opaque crystals of beryl occasionally attain

an enormous size. There is a specimen found at Grafton, N. H., which weighs 2,900 pounds, and others weighing a ton or more are known. Of course these masses, although composed of the mineral beryl, have no value as gems. Other semi-transparent crystals of beryl attain several pounds weight.

It is an interesting fact that all the most precious stones, except the diamond, are compounds of the common element aluminum. The diamond stands by itself in not being a compound, but a pure element (carbon), in the form of a transparent crystal. The hardest of all known things, it is also the most brilliant, depending for its beauty not upon accidental colors derived from extraneous sources and chemical blending, but solely upon its own marvellous power of splitting up and dispersing the light waves, and displaying their gorgeous spectral colors. It is a natural spectroscope.

The gemstones, on the other hand, owe their beauty mainly to inherent colors so that each of them is monochromatic. The curious fact just referred to, viz.: that, except the diamond, all the finest jewel stones are based upon aluminum, comes out clearly in the following list:

Diamond—Pure crystallized carbon.

Sapphire and Ruby—Oxide of aluminum, colored by traces of metallic impurities.

Emeralds and beryls—Silicate of aluminum and glucinium.

Chrysoberyl—Compound of aluminum and glucinium.

Topaz—Complicated silicate of aluminum.

Garnet—Silicate of aluminum.

Turquoise—Phosphate of aluminum.

All of these gems, with the single exception named, owe their colors to impurities, and not one of them is an impure element except the diamond.

For the species of the single color exhibited by a fine emerald, sapphire, topaz or ruby is often so effective that the market price of any of these stones may, in particular cases, exceed that of diamonds. These softer stones also lend themselves to the gem-carver's art. Emerald has sometimes been cut into various forms. Nero is said to have had an emerald lens which he wore in a ring. There is at Florence, Italy, a miniature portrait of Ludovico Sforza carved out of a ruby.

KEUFFEL & ESSER

Drawing Materials and Surveying Instruments.

Blue and Black Print Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Profile Paper and Cloth,
Drawing Instruments,
Drawing Inks,
Drawing Tables,
Water Colours,
etc.

FRESH STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND

Sole Representatives

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

4-5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

Engineers & Architects Levels,
Railroad and Mining Transits,
Range Finders,
Angle Mirrors,
Ranging Poles,
Levelling Rods,
Measuring Tapes and Chains,
etc.

Telephone 778 and 2828.

SAFETY FIRST

The Imperative Law of Life

Nowhere should it be enforced with greater zeal than by distributors of food. It is the Dealer's protection as much as safety to Consumers. That is the law rigidly observed by Borden's Condensed Milk Company in the manufacture and sale of the world-wide known GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK, bearing Medals for Purity and Safety from all Nations, and backed by Forty-eight Years' test and endorsement by consumers.

It is an Ideal Milk for infants and children because Safety First is the law of Production. It is this that makes it Safety First for Grocers. It is an insurance of a Perfect Food, the most important article in the dietary of the world, for young and old. Can be recommended for all Household Purposes where Milk is required.

Keep on the Line of Safety
BORDEN'S CONDENSED MILK CO.
"Leaders of Quality"
Connell Bros. Co., Distributors



Dr. John Goddard
Optician

Refracting
and
Manufacturing

Toric Lenses

Invisible Bifocals

Sun Glasses
in
Various Shades

W. T. Findley M. D.
36, Nanking Road

THE POPULARITY OF GAS FIRES & RADIATORS IS THE MOST CONVINCING PROOF OF THEIR EFFICIENCY.

HIRE:—50 Mex. cents per month.

For particulars apply to

The Engineer's Office, or Showroom,
5, Thibet Road. 29, Nanking Road.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

WRIGLEY'S

Obtainable Everywhere

SPEARMINT

Sustains your Strength—Aids Appetite and Digestion

My War Time Trip
To London Town

(Continued from Page 6)

—was made on sleighs. This was great. Just imagine a cold fine night, a full moon, snow everywhere, and some 50 sleighs with their tinkling bells racing through the country. That ride made up fully for our long hungry wait at Tornes.

But at Hapáranda we were again subjected to all sorts of formalities. Customs we were used to, passports were old friends, but the Swedes presented us with doctors and a medical examination was held on each traveller.

Well, we got away at last. A well

appointed train carried us south to Stockholm. At this capital the mid-day hours were spent and the night train took us to Christiania. Again we were given some hours to enjoy the sights of the capital and again the night was spent in travelling.

Bergen, when we went through it on Christmas Eve, was just lovely. The town is built on hills and the quaint architecture seemed exactly to suit the place. A long winding fjord leads out into the North Sea. Three weeks later I was back in the pretty little town—but what a change! Practically the whole of the residential part of the place had been burnt out. The whole smouldering ruins seemed to wall "Ichabod."

TELEPHONE 3663

Catleya

Floral Artists

NANKING ROAD

Specialties
for
Dinner Parties
House Decorations
Weddings and
Funerals

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 25, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	Tls.
Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.50	
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch.	
Bar Silver	
Copper Cash	per tael 1920
Sovereigns:	
buying rate @ 2.75 Tls.	7.63
Exch. @ 72.7—Mex. \$	10.50
Peking Bar	389
Native Interest	0.02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	27.0d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m.s.	%
4 m.s.	%
6 m.s.	%

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 28.01
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. \$ 4.77
Consols

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2.75
London	Demand 2.75
India	T.T. 194 1/2
Paris	T.T. 364 1/2
Paris	Demand 365
Hamburg	T.T. —
Hamburg	Demand —
New York	T.T. 62 1/2
New York	Demand 62 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 74
Japan	T.T. 30
Batavia	T.T. 145

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m.s. Cds. 2.875
London	4 m.s. Dcys. 2.875
London	6 m.s. Cds. 2.875
London	6 m.s. Dcys. 2.875
Paris	4 m.s. 381 1/2

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
London, February 24.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—
Plantation, First Latex.
Spot, 3s. 5 1/2 d. to 3s. 6 1/2 d. Paid and Sellers.
April to June delivery, 3s. 5 1/2 d. to 3s. 6 1/2 d. Paid and Sellers.
Tendency of market, Firm.
Last Quotation, London, Feb. 23: Spot, 3s. 5 1/2 d. Paid and Sellers.
April to June delivery 3s. 5 1/2 d. Paid and Sellers.

Cheaper Steel Is Promised America

Bethlehem Co.'s President Offers To Make Armor At Any Price To Stop Federal Plant

Washington, January 17.—Substantial reduction in the price of armor plate was promised the Senate naval committee today by L. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, if Congress would adopt the administration's proposed five-year naval building program.

Grace was testifying at a hearing on Senator Tillman's bill to provide for a government armor factory. He said:

We are selling armor to one purchaser, the government of the United States, and that purchaser without a policy, he said. Adopt a policy and we will meet with this committee or other authorized government officials and make a price, which, I am sure, you will admit is fair. We are willing to take almost any price to prevent the government from erecting its own plant and making us throw away the \$7,200,000 we have invested in this highly specialized business.

Mr. Grace produced record to show that the total cost of producing armor plate was \$315 a ton, if his plant was operated at full capacity, but that it was operated at only one third capacity, bringing the cost to \$449. The Government pays \$425 a ton.

Under the Administration's building program, Grace said, his plant would be run at two-thirds capacity, making the cost \$367. He declared the business was now paying only 1% per cent. on the investment, without any provision for repayment of capital invested. He protested against charges that private manufacturers gouge the Government.

Cotton Market Report

Mr. A. B. Rosenfeld writes as follows in his weekly Cotton market report:

China Cotton.—Since my last report was issued the Cotton trade has witnessed a succession of firm markets, which is due in a large measure to the attitude of the Farmers who are reluctant to part with their Cotton, being firm in their ideas of seeing higher prices. The shortage in this season's crop together with the above mentioned reason have no doubt brought about a moderate revival of bull speculation on the part of the outside public. Even at this new level of prices sentiment continues bullish in the main, and the belief in a further advance is confidently expressed by many. It cannot be denied that the amount of Cotton which the trade seems willing to absorb has prevented any pressure of Spot Cotton locally, but in considering this demand in relation to consumption, it should not be overlooked that a fair share of the Mills' requirements has undoubtedly been filled by purchases from India and Hankow districts, and while a large number of Mills are yet to be supplied with Cotton for the latter months of the season the stoppage of night work by some of our friends will doubtless relieve the pressure for Cotton to a certain extent.

Under the circumstances therefore I would advise taking advantage of any weakness by buying desirable lots to cover futures. Tone of the market steady to firm.

Liverpool:—Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown, 11.70
Price of Fine M. C. Bengal 5.70
Price of Mid-Americans 7.78
Price of Mid-Americans last reported 7.77
Tone of market, quiet.

New York Market:—Price of Mid-American May 11.55
Price of Mid-American Oct. 11.92
Tone of market, quiet.

Indian Market:—

has already paid more than

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 25, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE

Official
Kichans Tls. 1.62 1/2 cash
Chemors Tls. 2.55 cash
Java C'dates Tls. 24.50 cash
Philippines Tls. 2.70 cash
Philippines Tls. 2.75 cash
Dominions Tls. 18.00 cash
Ziangbes Tls. 9.75 March
Consolidated Tls. 5.15 cash
Kroeweeks Tls. 24.00
Kroeweeks Tls. 24.50
Reaph Tls. 1.60
Shanghai Malay (Pref.) Tls. 15.00
Ziangbes Tls. 9.40
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.50

Direct Business Reported
Bata Anams Tls. 2.30
Consolidated Tls. 5.15
Java Consolidated Tls. 25.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.75
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.75

Batu Anams Tls. 2.30
Consolidated Tls. 5.15
Java Consolidated Tls. 25.00
Kota Bahroes Tls. 14.75
Sua Manggis Tls. 8.75

Langkangs Tls. 38.00 cash
Butes Tls. 2.00 cash
Telephones Tls. 97.00 cash
Java C'dates Tls. 25.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 14.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.65 cash
Chempedaka Tls. 18.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 18.50 March

Langkangs Tls. 38.00 cash
Butes Tls. 2.00 cash
Telephones Tls. 97.00 cash
Java C'dates Tls. 25.00 cash
Kotas Tls. 14.75 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 15.65 cash
Chempedaka Tls. 18.00 cash
Dominions Tls. 18.50 March

has already paid more than

10 1/2 Millions of Tals

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31 1/2 Millions of Tals

Assurances in force on March 31, 1916, when the total Assets stood at

more than

9 1/2 Millions of Tals

Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Branch offices throughout Asia

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers,

16, Canton Road, Shanghai.

Established 20 years.
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 80 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

FRAZER & CO.

NEW WAR INDUSTRIES FLOURISHING IN JAPAN

Necessity of Increasing Iron Supply a Serious Question, Says Writer

Washington, January 17.—Substantial reduction in the price of armor plate was promised the Senate naval committee today by L. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Company, if Congress would adopt the administration's proposed five-year naval building program.

Grace was testifying at a hearing on Senator Tillman's bill to provide for a government armor factory. He said:

We are selling armor to one purchaser, the government of the United States, and that purchaser without a policy, he said. Adopt a policy and we will meet with this committee or other authorized government officials and make a price, which, I am sure, you will admit is fair. We are willing to take almost any price to prevent the government from erecting its own plant and making us throw away the \$7,200,000 we have invested in this highly specialized business.

Mr. Grace produced record to show that the total cost of producing armor plate was \$315 a ton, if his plant was operated at full capacity, but that it was operated at only one third capacity, bringing the cost to \$449. The Government pays \$425 a ton.

Under the Administration's building program, Grace said, his plant would be run at two-thirds capacity, making the cost \$367. He declared the business was now paying only 1% per cent. on the investment, without any provision for repayment of capital invested. He protested against charges that private manufacturers gouge the Government.

Since the outbreak of war, the government has spared no effort in promoting industries that ought to be started, and during last year, all that were decided necessary were started. In the present year, efforts will be directed to increase the output so that to meet the average demand for 1,200,000 tons a year the total home supply is only 350,000 tons. The condition is quite deplorable both from an industrial and military point of view.

In past years, the Government investment of a vast amount of capital for iron refining works with no appreciable profit was the subject of much adverse criticism, but the present war has taught the people that the Government was wise and the investment worth while. Moreover, it has now become necessary that the third expansion of the government iron foundry should be voted for.

Since the outbreak of war, the government has spared no effort in promoting industries that ought to be started, and during last year, all that were decided necessary were started. In the present year, efforts will be directed to increase the output so that to meet the average demand for 1,200,000 tons a year the total home supply is only 350,000 tons. The condition is quite deplorable both from an industrial and military point of view.

In the present state of world madness, when we are at peace and all the rest of the world is at war, I should say, even if we are not in actual danger, we ought to inoculate against the germs of the disease," replied Mr. Daniels.

"Inoculate against the germs of the Germans?" interjected Representative Britten, an Illinois Republican. Secretary Daniels made no comment on this observation.

In a general discussion Secretary Daniels took occasion to say that Germany had not lost a fighting ship since the beginning of the war. "Why hasn't Germany lost any battleships or battle cruisers?" asked Representative Callaway of Texas, a "little mighty" member.

"Because she has kept them in the Kiel canal," replied Mr. Daniels.

The secretary of the navy stated that battle cruisers were the most vital need of the American navy at this time.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	\$790 B.
Chartered	552.
Russo-Asiatic	18 1/2 N.
Cathay, ordy.	3.
Cathay, pret.	680.

Marine Insurances	
Canton	\$415 B.
North China	182 1/2.
Union of Canton	950.
Tangtsze	\$240 B.

Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128.
Indo-China Def.	96s. 6d. B.
"Shell"	Tls. 18 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 54.
Kochien	Tls. 22 S.

Mining	

<tbl_r cells="2" ix="5" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="1

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital \$1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office: 28 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Corinald Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

T. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Geeschen, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bankok Iloilo Penang

Batavia Ipoh Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Saigon

Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malaca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Hankow New York Yokohama

London Bankers: County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00

Reserves 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanol Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongtze Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Pondicherry Peking Toulon

Haiphong Papeete Toulon

Hankeou Pnom-Penh Tientsin

Bankers:

In FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In LONDON: The Union of London and Smit's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT.

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

LONDON: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman]

C. S. Gubay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

J. A. Plummer, Esq.

Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager:

Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Iphoh Peking

Bangkok Johore Penang

Batavia Kobe Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Saigon

Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Foochow Malaca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Hankow New York Yokohama

London Bankers: County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Capital contributed by Kgs. Tls.

the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PARROQUAD

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St.

E. C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

BERLIN: Messrs. Mendelsohn & Co.

HAMBURG: Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co.

For Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hailan Peking

Calcutta Hankow Shanghai

Changchun Harbin Tientsin

(Kwan-chendze) Hongkong Tsingtau Vladivostock

Chefoo Nicollayowsa Yokohama

Dalny (Dairen) o-A

55 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

SAFE Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,

Q. CARRERE,

Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a specialty.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 66, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:

31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. 4,210,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Bankers:

Bank of England.

NATIONAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD.

Branches and Agents All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, Issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,

Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000

Paid-up Capital £10,000,000

Putnam Weale Suggests A New Form of Parliament For Government of China

Provincial Assemblies To Unite for Regular Sessions In Peking; 'Divine Right' for Emperor Now Ended in China As Well As Elsewhere; Also 'Territorial Right'

By Putnam Weale

(Peking Gazette)

We are accustomed to speak of China as a huge country with a huge population possessing huge resources; but the atmosphere of Asia is probably responsible for the fact that at heart we are not only unimpressed by such superlatives but that we feel that they are without political force.

Sometimes, it is true, a sudden aside—such as Sir Alexander Hosie makes in his book on Manchuria, when he points out that that region is greater in area than France and Germany combined and quite unpopulated though it has more inhabitants than Spain—conjures up a new picture.

We see, then, as in a dim and distant vision, the land as it will one day be when industry and good government shall have elevated and transformed the great rural communities into tremendous entities such as the well-populated Middle Western states of America have become—entities that have the aims, hopes, ambitions and rivalries which all true statesmen know are necessary for the continued progress of the human race.

But the picture is fleeting, and speedily enough we relapse into the humiliating belief that the anti-life activities of four hundred millions of people bent low on the ground and seeking to extract from the soil a little more than Nature allows, are the concern of nobody.

Government in China

It is on this negativism that the government of China is founded. The government of the country is not, and has never been, the cruel institution foreign writers have sometimes seen in it; it possesses no deep and sinister policy. On the contrary, it is by tradition the slackest, best-tempered, easiest-going, and most incorrigibly optimistic governing body the world has ever known; and it is because it is this, and can only be this so long as the old Confucian principles are retained, that the history of the empire during four thousand years is the history of political collapses.

So long as China remained economically and intellectually isolated from the rest of the world this phenomenon was racially unimportant. The old governmental process, which had been handed down from the most ancient times, of recreating control whenever that control had been shaken, by gradually coaxing the people back to the common fold and then slowly gathering power by tapping the inexhaustible increment of their farm-yards—this old governmental process was sufficiently efficient to neutralize and finally to master the ill-effects of barbarian invasion and of intestine warfare. The state, though it may have groaned for years under alien oppression and suffered widespread famine, thus always arose phoenix-like from the ashes. The Chinese love of parental obedience, their peaceful and ingratiating manners and their sincere horror of force as

a solvent, thus became the architects of each renaissance. And so often was this repeated during the forty centuries which look down on the nation that Patience and Compromise became at last enthroned as the greatest gods in the Chinese Pantheon (a).

When, however, the most revolutionary political force which has ever affected the destinies of the human race was discovered, namely Watt's steam-engine, the death-knell of such policies had really sounded. China, from the moment that steam was properly commercialized, became like every other country subject to inexorable external pressures which could be neutralized by the creation of corresponding pressures from within. From the sixties to the nineties she deluded herself deliberately and doggedly that she was immune from the operation of a common law; and it was only after the disaster of the Japanese war that she awoke to a partial realization of the fact that her civilization was a lost civilization unless she buttressed it with foreign methods and foreign inventions.

Problem of Distance

One thing unfortunately, continued to disguise this pregnant truth, and therefore the miracle of turning state negativism into an active governing element continued to work after a fashion. That disguise was afforded by the immense distances in China. . . . Adequately to explain the philosophy of distance in this country, and what it has meant historically would require a whole volume by itself; but it is sufficient to indicate here certain prime essentials. The old Chinese were so entrenched in their vastnesses that without the play of forces which were supernatural to them, i.e. by the steam-engine, the telegraph, the armored war-vessel, etc., they could not be dislodged.

Left to themselves and assisted by their own native methods, they knew that blows struck across the immense distances were so diminished in strength by the time they reached the spot aimed at that they became a sort of mockery of force, and just because they were valueless paved the way for effective compromises. In a word, being adepts in the art which modern surgeons have adopted, of leaving wounds as far as possible to heal themselves, they trusted to time and to nature for the reconstructive work which western countries undertook on a very different principle. Nor were they wrong in view of their long lines of communication. From the capital to the Yangtze Valley which is the heart of the empire, is 800 miles, that is far more than the mileage between Paris and Berlin. To Canton is 1,400 miles along a hard and difficult route, whilst the journey to Yunnanfu by the Yangtze river is upwards of 2,000 miles, a distance greater than the greatest march ever undertaken by Napoleon—the assault on Moscow—which collapsed because of its length rather

Aerial Squadron Off For Manila



LT. NORTHWOOD: LT. SUTTON & LT. CANADAY

Lieutenant Douglas B. Northwood, Lieutenant Rodondo Sutton, and Lieutenant Earl Canaday, of the First Aerial Squadron of Fort Sill, have been assigned to Manila, where the first aerial squadron for foreign work will be established by the United States Army. The picture shows the men leaving San Francisco.

than because of climate. And in the outer Dominions—Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet and Turkestan—for hundreds of miles you must substitute thousands and add thereto difficulties of terrain which would have disheartened even Roman Generals.

Now the old Chinese, accepting distance as the supreme thing, made it the starting-point as well as the end of their government. In the perfected vice-regal system which grew up under the Ming Dynasty, and which was taken over by the Manchus as a sound and admirable governing principle, we have the plan that nullified the great obstacle. Authority of every kind was delegated by the Throne to various distant governing centers in the most complete and sweeping manner possible, each group of provinces united under a viceroy being in everything but name so many independent commonwealths called upon for certain matrimonial contributions but otherwise left severely alone. The chain which bound provincial China to the metropolitan government was therefore in the last analysis finance and nothing but finance; and the system broke down because financial reform—to discount the new forces of which the steam-engine was the symbol—came too late. Had the revolution of 1911 occurred only in 1914, its success would have been impossible, and the foreign conception of Peking as being simply a central cashier's office for the liquidation of loans, would never have obtained currency. That is the tragedy of today stated with radical brevity.

Territorial Control

But although, as we have said, the provinces were quasi-independent, their relationship to the Ruling House was governed by a dominant consideration which neither Chinese writers nor foreign advisers have properly considered. This was the political theory that the land belonged to the emperor; that the land was in fact a vast imperial domain, all land-taxation being true quit-rent, that is a feudal rent by which tenants are discharged from other services. The Emperor, therefore, possessed precisely the same territorial status as the Emperor of Russia or the Emperor of Japan, this status being conferred

upon certain cities in each region, such cities being the walled repositories of all increment, Greedy of territory to enhance their wealth, jealous of their power, each city left no stone unturned to expand in every possible direction and bring its economic jurisdiction as much land as possible, a fact which is abundantly proved by the highly diversified system of weights and measures which were deliberately drawn up in every part of the country to serve as economic barriers. River-courses, mountain-ranges, and general considerations, such as climate and soil, assisted in governing this expansion, but commercial and financial greed was the principal force.

Of this we have an exceedingly interesting and conclusive illustration in the struggle which has been going on, and is still proceeding, between the three Manchurian provinces of Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilungchian to seize the lion's share of the virgin land of Eastern Inner Mongolia.

There is indeed only some such

Having the strongest provincial capital, it has been Fengtien province which has encroached on the Mongolian grasslands to such an extent that its jurisdiction today envelopes the entire western flank of Kirin province (as can be seen in the newest Chinese maps) in the form of a salamander, effectively preventing the latter province from occupying territory that geographically belongs to it. In the same way in the land-settlement which has been going on the plateau above Kalgan much of what should be Shansi territory has been added to the metropolitan province. Though adjustments of provincial boundaries by Edict have been made in times past, in the main the considerations we have indicated have been the dominant factors.

There is something else. In many provinces where settlement is aged, the regionalism which results from great distances and bad communications has been greatly increased by race-admixture. Thus Canton province which was largely settled by Chinese adventurers sailing down the coast from the Yangtze and intermarrying with Annamites and the older autochthonous races, has a population-mass possessing very distinct characteristics, which conflict with northern traits. Fukien is not only as diversified but speaks a dialect which is virtually a foreign language; and so on through provinces after province. These facts are important. For although Chinese civilization resembles in one great particular the Mahomedan religion, in that it accepts without question all adherents irrespective of race, politically the effect of this regionalism is such that up to recent times in South China, the Central Government has been almost as much a foreign government as the government of Japan. Money alone formed the bond of union; so long as taxation was not touched, Peking was as far distant and as irrelevant to daily life as the planet Mars.

A Provincial System

Now in the given circumstances it is pertinent abruptly to inquire on what sort of basis can any future unity of action be secured? Absolutism has been tried and found wanting; pure parliamentary government of the English type has been proved equally impossible owing to the conflict between two dissimilar generations; there now only remains the possibility of building up some system, which, recognizing the province as fundamental and unmodifiable, forges a new bond between it and the metropolis.

Federation has been suggested, mainly by those who do not know that the federal scheme of government is one of the most difficult and delicate schemes of government in the world. But though a direct Federating Act seems out of the question—for the time being, at least—there is no reason why a provisional system of provincial delegations cannot be worked out under which bodies of provincial delegates, paid by the province, will sit in the provincial capitals as provincial assemblies and come to the capital for regular sessions to sit united as a National Assembly.

Such a system would at least have the advantage of making conflict and division of authority less than it is today. It would be able to divide all taxation into direct metropolitan contributions and provincial levies, thus settling the monetary issue as a first step in reconstruction. It would mitigate the present weakness of a single military governor and a single civil governor being called upon to administer areas often possessing the extent and population of first-class European countries—as in the case of Szechuan—a feat which is physically and morally impossible and which is one of the secrets of Chinese inefficiency.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsianfan, Hsuehfu or Pukow.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Many French Honors
For British Officers

(Reuters's Agency War Service)

London, Feb. 24.—The Gazette announces that President Poincaré has bestowed the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor on General Sir Douglas Haig, the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor on General Sir Ian Hamilton, General Birdwood, General Rawlinson and General Sir Henry Wilson and the Cross of War on Field Marshal Viscount French of Ypres and General Birdwood. The Distinguished Service Order is conferred on Lieut.-Commander Dennistoun, for sinking a German gun-boat on Lake Nyassa.

have paradoxically been most valuable because of their vast secular powers, exercised under the mask of spiritual authority. Without this ghostly restraint rulers would have been so oppressive as to have destroyed their peoples. The two greatest monuments to Chinese civilization then lie in these twin facts: first, that the Chinese have never had the need for such supernatural restraints exercised by a privileged body and, secondly, that they are absolutely without any feeling of class or caste—prince and poor man meeting on terms of frank and humorous equality—the race thus being the only pure and untutored democracy the world has ever known.

(a) A very interesting proof—and

one that has never been properly exposed—of the astoundingly rationalistic principles on which the Chinese polity is founded is to be seen in the position of priesthoods in China. Unlike every other civilization in the world, at no stage of the development of the State has it been necessary for religion in China to intervene between the rulers and the ruled, saving the people from oppression. In Europe without the supernatural barrier of the Church, the position of the common people in the Middle Ages would have been intolerable, and life, property and virtue totally unprotected. Buckle, in his "History of Civilization," like other extreme Radicals, has failed to understand that established religions

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	Mail	Mail
3	5	0	102	4
8.30	16.36	0	8.44	18.55
11.25	19.10	0	5.18	15.68
11.35	19.17	82	5.03	15.53
			Mod. &	
			Thurs.	
11.45	19.25		4.55	15.45
Mail	Mail		Mail	Mail
102	2		101	101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays			
9.35	16.01	0	dep. Mukden	
Need. & Thurs.			arr. Tientsin-East	
4.45	12.27		arr. Tientsin-East	
4.55	18.34	484	arr. Tientsin-East	
			arr. Tientsin-Central	
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	
			Mail	Local
Local	3	0	4	6
7.30	12.30	0	15.82	19.56
7.40	12.42	271	15.22	19.48
8.00	13.0	78	15.02	19.28
11.48	16.30	149	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		5.30	9.00
Local	3	0	4	6
7.30	12.30	0	15.82	19.56
7.40	12.42	271	15.22	19.48
8.00	13.0	78	15.02	19.28
11.48	16.30	149	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		5.30	9.00
Local	3	0	4	6
7.30	12.30	0	15.82	19.56
7.40	12.42	271	15.22	19.48
8.00	13.0	78	15.02	19.28
11.48	16.30	149	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		5.30	9.00
Local	3	0	4	6
7.30	12.30	0	15.82	19.56
7.40	12.42	271	15.22	19.48
8.00	13.0	78	15.02	19.28
11.48	16.30	149	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		5.30	9.00
Local	3	0	4	6
7.30	12.30	0	15.82	19.56
7.40	12.42	271	15.22	19.48
8.00	13.0	78	15.02	19.28
11.48	16.30	149	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		5.30	9.00
Local	3	0	4	6
7.30	12.30	0	15.82	19.56
7.40	12.42	271	15.22	19.48
8.00	13.0	78	15.02	19.28
11.48	16.30	149	11.57	15.23
15.12	19.38		9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		5.30	9.00
Local	3	0	4	6
7.30	12.30	0	15.82	19.56
7.40	12.42	271	15.22	19.48
8.00	13.0	78	15.02	19.28
11.48	16.30			

